DAILY CONSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA. WEDNESDAY EVENING MARCH 31, 1875.

Vol. VII---No 267

The Athens Watchman says a party of United States engineers are engaged in surveying routes in north-western Georgia for a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to south Atlantic seaboard. This party was in Athens last week. They came down the line of the North-western railroad, and either have or doubtless will inspect the advantages of Rabun Gap.

Judge Emmons, of the United States circuit court, lives in Michigan. He was appointed in 1871, and his circuit includes Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Originally a whig, and never a democrat, he became a republican as soon as that party was organized. His charge substanially emb dies Mr. Carpenter's legal objection to the civil rights bill, and is conclusive as to any criminal prosecutions under that law in Judge Emmons' circuit.

The latest reports from the interior of California are favorable to a fair crop of wheat. With moderate rains during the fore part of April there is every reason to expect a harvest in that state that will exceed any previous one. In the wheat-raising sections of the northwest there are no indications that the cold winter has killed winter wheat. Extreme variations in temperature—alternate thaws and freezes--are more destructive of fall crops than the severest cold.

The full test of the amended Eads bill shows that it provides for jetties one hundred feet apart through the South Pass. A depth of twenty feet must be secured within two years and a half, and alternately the channel is to be thirty feet deep and three hundred and forty feet wide; and when the required depth and breath have been permanently secured Capt. Eads can check on the United States for $5,250,000 In addition to this sum he is to receive $100,000 a year for twenty years to maintain such a channel. Capt. Eads will begin the work in about six weeks.

The Pomeroy bribery case, and the $7,000 which the Kansas senator gave to Mr. York, and which the latter placed on the speaker's desk, have been disposed of. The money was used at York's suggestion, in defraying the expenses of prosecuting Pomeroy for bribery; but the failure to carry the suit to a legitimate decision, left an unexpected balance. The historic fund was disposed of as follows: cost of prosecution, $1,873; attorney's fees, $2,500; miscellaneous expenses, $627; and the balance was divided equally amoung the four persons, one of them being York, who originated the case. Pomeroy escapes legal penalties, but in every other respect his retirement is as unenviable as Tweed's.

Arrival of President John W. Garrett.

President John W. Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad reached here at 2 o'clock to day from Macon. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, his son Robert Garrett, president of the Valley Branch railroad, and wif , and Sam Spence, division superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The party came in a splendid car, the "Maryland," belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Just as the train was leaving Macon a negro boy threw a rock at this car shattering over the window panes, but fortunately doing no other injury.

President Garrett was met at the Union passenger depot by Mayor Hammock, and the committee of railroad men and councilmen, and escorted to the Kimball House.

The party will be driven around the city, this afternoon, and leave at 7 o'clock a. m , to-morrow, by the Air-line. Col. G. J. Foreacre and family will go with them to take charge of the Midland road.

RECUSANT YANKEES.

Some Runaway Shoddyites Who are Ashamed of Their Native Country.

[London Cor. of the New York Herald.]

The Scotsman is the Times of Edinburgh, and one of the most important papers in Britain. It has always been celebrated for the excellence of the writing contained in it, and for the trustworthiness of the news, the political portion of which is received without doubt from a leading man in the liberal party. The opinion here set forth you must take for what you think it worth, but I can guarantee that it is given in earnestness and fully believed by its writer. Here is the paragraph:

The number of Americans permanently residing in London has largely increased during the past year, and is still increasing. It is probable that there are more Americans here than in Paris; but they are not congregated, as they are there, in one colony—they are scattered about all over the west, the west-center, the southwest, and the northwest districts. They do not seem to court each other's society, but prefer that of their English friends; and, most strange of all, they no longer boast of the superiority of American institutions. Very few Americans are to be found on the Surrey side of the river, and still fewer east of Charing Cross. Bayswater and Kensington are the favorite districts, but great numbers of them have taken up their abodes in Chelsea, Brompton, Highgate, and Islington. I am told that these voluntary exiles entertain gloomy views concerning the future of their country. They cherish dark suspicions of President Grant, and gravely hint that he will proclaim himself dictator ere long. If one reproaches them for deserting their country as on the approach of a revolution, they reply, in choice American, that "patriotism is played out," and that in this age every one must first take care of himself. The fathers and mothers speak with sadness of the difficulties which they encounter at home in the education of their children, and preserving them from the contamination of the social atmosphere there. It is unsafe, they say, to send a girl to a boarding-school in Boston or New York; and there is more vice than virtue taught to the boys in American colleges. Many of these people have come hither simply that they might educate their children soberly and decently, and preserve them from the contamination of American life. It is curiously interesting to hear them speak of these things and of the future of the republic. The most of them look upon the republic as doomed. "President Grant," they say, is "determined to rule as long as he lives. He has a narrow mind, but an indomitable will. He is wonderfully self-reliant, tenacious and obstinate. He is resolved to be re-elected in 1876. If necessary he will put the whole south under martial law, and count himself in upon returns manufactured to order. He has risen to the present position from the lowest obscurity; he has faith in his invincible success; he cherishes ambitions like those of Napoleon." These are the things which one hears in American circles in London—that is to say, when your American is in a frank and communicative mood. I don't know how correct these representations are; but it is certain, one no longer hears from Americans that bomastic bragging which in former times marked their conversation. They have swung around to the other extreme, and are now as despondent as they used to be exultant.

Abdication of the Emperor of Brazil.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

Paris, March, 31.—The Bien Public publishes the following: The emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest daughter, Countess Deu. The emperor upon his abdication will make a tour over Europe, after which he will [illegible] to the United States where he proceed [illegible] his home.

Dissensions.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

London, March 31.—Spanish advices state that notwithstanding the denials of the truth of the reports of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious differences between Don Carlos and the Carlist council, of the province of Navarre.

Burned.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

Fanburg, Ill., March 31.—The Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, with adjacent buildings, were burned this morn-

ANOTHER STREET MURDER IN COLUMBUS.

Col. O. S. Holland Murdered.

The Third Victim of W. L. Cash.

Shot to Death After Down.

(Columbus Times, 30th.)

The entire community was startled by the killing of Col. Orlando S. Holland, by a man employed by the mayor as a policeman of the city. The report soon gathered a large crowd on the corner of the Georgia Home building, where the killing occurred.

WHEN WE ARRIVED

we found several hundred excited and indignant citizens who had gathered on hearing the sad news of the killing of Col. Holland.

IN A SHORT WHILE

We gleaned the following reliable information regarding this great outrage: It seems that Holland and a gentleman of this city were quietly walking down the street, when Col. Holland and Cash met. The usual salutations were passed, when a younger brother of Cash, known as Babe Cash, approached, and said something about Calhoun. Holland asked what he had to do with it, when this man showed the butt of a pistol, and attempted to draw it. Col. Holland drew his pistol, and placing it in his hand, told the young chap to go away; when policeman Cash drew his famous pistol, and placing it at the breast of Col. Holland fired. Both of the then assailants retreated, and Col. Holland fired after he was down. About the time this occurred, we learn

POLICEMAN M'EACHREN

appeared on the scene, and commenced firing on Col. Holland. Whether any shots fired by him took effect or not, we are unable to say.

NO CAUSE

is alleged for this great outrage upon the community, except the fact that Col. Holland and A. R. Calhoun had been on bad terms, and Cash and his brother, and McEachren, had become his companions, and a word against this individual brought on the difficulty.

DEAD ON THE STREET.

Col. Holland died in a short time after the shooting. He was lying directly in front of J. M. Estes' shoe store, his feet to the sidewalk. His body was pierced by a number of balls. After he was pronounced dead by Doctors Colzey and George Grimes, he was taken into the store of George Andrews. In a short while thereafter his body was conveyed to his residence in this city.

Col. Holland was a high-toned, honorable gentleman. He was a gallant colonel in the confederate army. His age was about forty-five. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE CROWD

in the streets was immense. For a time it seemed that they were determined to take the law in their own hands, and prove the Nemesis of their own wrongs. Better counsels prevailed, and they became satisfied only when a committee of gentlemen reported that the murderers were safe in jail, and in custody of the sheriff. They then slowly turned toward their homes, with the sad reflection that such things will happen among men sworn to preserve the peace.

AFTER THE SHOOTING.

Cash and brother ran down the street towards the hotel. In a few seconds they were arrested by a couple of policemen. Babe Cash was carried to his home and W. L. Cash carried to the court house. On his way to the court house, and in front of the Rankin house, Cash was met by A. R. Calhoun and given a pistol with which to defend himself, after the murder was done. This part of the drama was enacted by a man who professes never to carry arms, and can do nothing inconsistent with the laws of the country; yet he drew forth a from his person a pistol, and handed it to the man who had just taken the life of another.

Calhoun remarked that this killing was all done on his account. After arriving at the court-house, he asked Cash for his pistol; but Cash declined to give it to him. He said "All right," and drew from his pocket a derringer, which he proposed as his protection to the hotel.

THE MURDERERS.

The men who are reported as engaged in this massacre are W. L. Cash, Babe Cash and Thos. McEachren. W. L. Cash has already killed two men on the streets of Columbus. In each case he was cleared. In one by public opinion. This is his third killing, and from the sentiment of the community, as expressed on the streets, they censure him, and are determined that the authorities shall not retain on the police men noted for lawlessness. Babe Cash is a poor imbecile of a boy, who evidently acted under bad advice. He was shot in the arm and thigh. McEachren is the man who is said to have killed Bagley, and came on this scene just in time to use his pistol.

HOW LONG

are the peacable citizens of Columbus to be disturbed by the lawless acts of men paid by the community to preserve the peace? and the query is, who is to blame? Why this speedy killing upon the mere mention of the name?

THE LATEST.

The indignation of the people was so great that the authorities, fearing some violence, placed a guard at the jail.

A warrant was taken out for the arrest of policeman McEachren, and we understand it was placed in the hands of the sheriff, but we are unable to ascertain whether or not he was arrested.

A Self-Styled Christ Murders Several Persons.

[Rocky Mountain News.]

An atrocious tragedy was committed in Toquerville, Utah, last Thursday, which, for some unaccountable reason, was not reported by telegraph. Richard Fryer, who has lately labored under the hallucination that he was a second Jesus Christ, entered his house in the evening, and found Thomas Batty, a friend of the family, lighting a fire in the grate. Believing that Batty was an emissary of the devil, who was trying to burn his premises, the lunatic rushed for a pistol and shot him through the head. Mrs. Fryer, paralyzed with fear, crouched in a corner, and was shot through the heart by her demoniac husband. The next thing he did was to go to a cradle where his infant child lying asleep, and deliberately blow its brains out. This was the crowning act of the almost unparalleled tragedy. Fryer then sallied forth into the village, armed with a revolver and a gun, proclaiming himself the lord, and saying that he had slain the devil and several of his imps. The sheriff, being unable to arrest Fryer, and fearing that other lives might be sacrificed, killed him with a shot from a navy revolver. Batty, Mrs Fryer, the babe, and the slayer of them, all were buried on St. Patrick's day from the same house.

Catholic Matters in Prussia.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

Berlin, March 31.—Dr. Henry Foerster, prince bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his bishopric because he promulgated the papal encyclical against the ecclesiastical laws.

The council of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda is held with closed doors. The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue a pastoral letter concerning the bill before the Prussian diet withdrawing state grants from the church.

Burned.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.

Davenport, Iowa, March 31.—The Shields woolen mills were burned last night. Loss $40,000.

French News.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Paris, March 31.—France has ag-

A SPELLING PUZZLE.

Something for Young Folks to Study.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A vigilant gazetter, with the sobriquet of "Colonel," who had cambated the raillery of the plebeians and the euphuisms and schisms of the vacillating, idiosyncratic, erudite patricians, received, with unparalleled cachinnation, a challenge to an orthographical competition.

To his transcendant surprise, the proffered prize was, Daguerrotypes of Mendelssohn, Kosciusko, and Renselaer, or, if the conqueror preferred, copies of the Septuagint, Apocrypha, and Westminster catechism. He thought, with debatably admissible egotism, of the gratuitous applause of the populace, and the appearance of his name in bourgeois on the next day, and his choice was discernible in his hilarity, and the hieroglyphical acknowledgement which he transmitted to the embarrassed and stupefied gypsy, who left with a rough courtesy.

He changed his apparel, donned his Nassau, Ulster, and his worsted gauntlets, and traveled toward the trysting-place. He stopped at a druggist's to obtain a dose of chloral and a dozen troches. Here he found a physician who was purchasing a dram phial of ipecacuanha and an ounce of licorice for a colicy patient, who not only had the colic, but rheumatism, neuralgia, bilious erysipelas, and was threatened with hemorrhage, cerebro-spinal meningetis, pneumonia, and huniplegia.

He met a surveyor and an architect, who were gauging the width of Eighth street, for a criss-cross trestle-work bridge. A ferreous derrick almost mauled his cranium, and he bawled aloud. His clamor brought an ally from a neighboring alley, who administered a draught of rectified whisky, and a teaspoonful of paregoric mixed with chloroform. At the same time this thief, with consummate villainy, purloined his chronometer and the balance of specie in his pockets. He committed this piece of rascality with impunity, and it went unpunished, for our punctilious friend was harrassed and perplexed at the lateness of the hour.

He next met a sibyl, who wore a debege polonaise with a cuirass basque, and a shirred tablier, all elaborately trimmed with bias pleatings and passementerie—and carried a sachel portemonnaie and reticule. She smilingly offered him a tempting boquet of fuchsias, lillies, mignonetts and phlox in a conch-like basin. But he saw a caterpillar ensconced among the posies, and refused the nosegay.

A groceryman tried to inveigle him into buying a supply of peas, potatoes, celery, cauliflower, or kerosene, but he thought of his embezzled funds, and passed on. A Teutonic tenant of a tenement-house, forgetting the tenet of the law, was bastinadoing the soles of an incorrigible stripling with a surcingle. The murmur of the parental harangue, preceded by a volley of virulent imprecautions filled the auditorymeatus of our friend, and he proceeded toward the goal. A flaming advertisement of recent discoveries of auriferous and argentiferous deposits in the argillaceous country of the Black Hills now caught his eye. He did not stop to criticise the italicised statements, but he saw several saleable specimens of cinnabar, more precious than bdellium, onyx, or beryl.

When he reached his destination he was exceedingly roiled to find that the gnomen of the dial indicated that he was delinquent. An ostentatious pedagogue, with a ferule or gavel in his hand, was endeavoring to mystify his audience with the appellations that emanated from his larynx.

"Refutable," "gossamer," "mediæval," "kaleidoscope," and "mnemonics," dismayed some, and "hymn" was a plaguy word to the Colonel, for he spelled it with an "l." Feeling symptoms of a phthisicky catarrh, he left, amid the ridiculing clapping of hands of his competitors.

What Was Done by the National Grange at Its Late Session.

A letter from Major Wright, of California, to the Columbus (Miss.) Patron of Husbandry gives in the following concise form the most important actions, so far as made public, of the National Grange at its late session in Charleston. Its requests to Congress, it will be noticed, were utterly disregarded, that body having passed no measure asked for, except the Eads' bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. The tax on tobacco, instead of being lowered, was increased 25 cent by the tariff bill.

The Grange measures enumerated by Major Wright are:

1. The emphatic request for Congressional aid, with proper restriction, to the Texas Pacific railroad.
2. Action favoring the construction of a double steel track railways from the Mississippi river near St. Louis, to the Atlantic at some Northern port.
3. Resolutions favoring the speedy completion of the Spartenburg and Asheville railroad, thus connecting Chicago and other western cities with the Atlantic at Charleston, by a route 100 miles shorter than by any other.
4. A hearty approval of the resolutions of the Agricultural Association of Georgia, which recommended the construction of canals to connect the Ohio and Tennessee rivers with the Atlantic.
5. Recommendation of Government aid to repair the levees on the Missis sippi.
6. Advocating the opening, by national aid, of the mouth of the Mississippi.
7. Request to Congress for reduction of tax on tobacco.
8. Expressed opposition to an injurious extension of patents rights.
9. Recommendations with regard to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
10. Resolutions favoring the early completion of the Washington National Monument.
11. Adoption of the constitution of the National Grange, as amended at the last session, and ratified by three-fourths of the State Granges.
12. Other important amendments to the constitution and by-laws.
13. Careful preparation, for the use of the Order, of a Parliamentary Guide, and a digest of decisions on constitutional questions.
14. Decision to move the headquarters of the National Grange from Washington to some point in the west, which the members of the Executive Committee are to select.
15. Distribution of part of the funds of the National Grange as a loan without interest to the different State Granges. This loan is in the propotion of $2.50 to each subordinate grange in each State, but is not intended to be divided among the subordinate granges.
16. Additional safeguards have been thrown around the expenditure of the funds of the National Grange for the ensuing year, looking chiefly to economy.
17. No one result of this session was more satisfactory than the proof that, in spite of all malicious assertions of hostile papers to the contrary, our worthy Secretary and Treasurer have handled all the funds entrusted to their keeping with the most perfect integrity.
18. The election of the members of the Executive Committee was an important matter. At the last sesssion it was determined to increase the number from three to five. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina, is re-elected for three years, and the two new members are D. T. Chase of New Hampshire, and John T. Jones, of Arkansas. R. E. Shackland, of Iowa, continues for two years, and Wm. Saunders, of Washington City, for one year. You see that the five are well distributed, in this way illustrating how truly national our grange work is.
18. The National Grange will meet in San Francisco next November, if on investigation it is found that the expense to its treasury will not be too great.
20. An important change made by the ratification and final adoption of the new constitution is, that Past Masters are no longer, as such, even honorary members of the National or States Granges.

Sentenced.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

New York, March 31.—H. H. Statter, who killed Michael H-

A LIONESS LOOSE.

Escape of One of the Animals in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden—A Lively Contest Between Her Majesty and the Police.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The sensation on the northeastern hill suburbs yesterday afternoon and last evening was the news that a captive animal of the leonine description had broken from its cage in the Zoological Garden, and was wildly roaming at large. The story at first sounded so much like the old menagerie-advertising dodge, that it was not believed, until it was announced officially from the police-stations on the hills. The particulars of the excitement are as follows:

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a boy was leading a donkey in front of a cage in the "buffalo house," in which was confined a two year old lioness, a fine specimen, recently purchased from the Great Eastern menagerie collection at Lebanon, Ohio. The savage animal, in a fit of rage, bounded against the bars, which yielded and let it free. It immediately bounded on the donkey, which in the onset was thrown to the ground. The boy who was leading the beast was scratched on the hand with the claws of the lioness, but otherwise escaped unhurt, and ran away. The poor donkey was terribly lacerated about the neck and the hinder parts with the claws and teeth of the lioness, but gaining its feet turned upon and seized with its teeth its assailant and shook it viciously. At this the lioness quitted the donkey and bounded away through the park. Soon the news of liberation spread, and a crowd gathered, but soon dispersed when the lioness put in an appearance. Lieut. Cody and two or three policemen from Corryville district station happened to be in the park at the time, and a council of war was held. They debated the question whether they would shoot the animal on the spot, or capture it alive. They surrounded it, but the circle was very wide. As the circle grew less in diameter, the lioness in the middle, growling and snarling, and leaping about, the officers concluded neither to shoot nor capture alive. They got out of that vicinity as quick as they could. The panic spread, and a tumultuous skedandle from the park was made.

Spectators state that the appearance of the escaped animal was most furious. Excited with its freedom, it would stand for a few minutes with glaring eyes and open mouth, lashing its sides with its tail and uttering wild, hissing cries, and then spring into the air. In a short space of time the lions had the whole park to itself. Later in the evening a number of men and boys assembled from the neighborhood with pistols and guns, and with the consent of the Zoological Garden authorities started on a genuine lion hunt, the object being to kill the brute, as it was apparent that it could not be taken alive. About 6 o'clock it was found in an open space some distance from the cage from which it escaped. With a shot gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, Pat. McAvoy, a carpenter, fired two loads at the animal, one shot missed and the other took effect in the animal's side, from which it soon fell upon its side and died. In the closing fight two men were thrown down and hurt, though not seriously.

Altogether the sensation was a huge success, though the Zoological Society has to mourn an eleven hundred dollar animal.

[From the Gazett's account.]

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, while the sun was shining so pleasantly, the cage containing the lioness was taken out of its winter quarters, that its occupant might have the benefit of sunlight and the fresh air. Shortly afterward a boy employed on the grounds passed the cage leading by a halter the unfortunate mule which is to figure in this narrative. Boy like, he stopped in front of the cage of the queen of beasts to admire her beauty, and to give his friend, the mule, an idea of what he (the mule) might have been if born under different auspices. The lioness no sooner set eyes upon the ill-starred donkey, than she crouched in the back part of her cage, and, with a roar that startled the echoes, sprang against the bars, snapping them like threads, and landed upon the mule's back. The boy Oh, where was he? "Ask of the winds," etc. The last seen of him he had cleared the grounds, the road to the city, the city itself, and was almost across the suspension bridge.

The struggle between the lioness and the mule seems to have disgusted the former. When a mule cannot stand up any longer, he can lie down and roll over, and that is precisely what he did in this instance, and the lioness with him. Perhaps, when the mule was on top, he remained a little longer than was absolutely necessary for the comfort of the lioness, and that was probably the cause of her disgust. At any rate, after terribly lacerating her long-eared antagonist, she left him, and went about the grounds in search of new mules to conquer.

The guard was aroused, and they came to the rescue with shovels and pitchforks and bludgeons. They came very near the lioness once or twice with their weapons, but suddenly recollecting some unperformed duty, made haste to see that it was accomplished. Fearing that the "queen of beasts" might take a sudden notion to leave the yet unfinished garden for a stroll through the classic shades of Clifton and Avondale, where some approach to her native jungle could be found, the officers of the grounds summoned our noble police. The brave Lieutenant Cody, in command of a mere corporal's squad of watchful guardians, made a descent upon the gardens with drawn revolvers. They did not wish to annihilate the enemy; they wanted to take her prisoner. They advanced in good order; but, on the enemy evincing a desire to resume the offensive, fell back in something like a panic. Thus the battle continued until the shades of night began to gather. The vigilant police put in one-half of the afternoon in chasing the lion, and the lion put in the other half in chasing the officers.

Tea in Georgia.

After having spent years in close attention to the culture of tea, Mr. W. Jennings, of Atlanta, gives his experience through a late number of the "Rural Southerner." We hope to interest our readers with the main points appearing in his article, as follows:

Tea has been grown by several persons in Georgia, and the shrub appears to be entirely hardy all along the lower portions of the State. Grows from three to five feet high, a neat, compact, laurel-leaved shrub, with pretty white flowers in spring, and is quite ornamental. A well-grown shrub, five or six years old, will yield in a season, three to six ounces. Seedling plants can be purchased from some of our nurserymen at reasonable prices, and they are easily propagated from seeds and stool cuttings. The plants bear seed at three or four years old.

It would be an easy matter for any family that has a home and a few feet of ground, to produce their own tea and a little to sell. Its general introduction for home use, would most likely lead to its production for market. There would be many things for our people to learn to be able to manufacture the article as we get it from China, but a very good tea, and free from adulteration, can be made by simply picking and drying the leaves in the same manner that sage leaves are cured.

The different qualities of the commercial article is the result of the time of picking the leaves, the manner of curing and the amount of adulteration.

The shrubs can be transplanted any time from November to April.

We may add that the tea plant seems to be perfectly hardy and to do very well in South Alabama and Southern Mississippi.

Washington.

By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

Washington, March 31.—The secretary of war to-day telegraphed to the commanding officer of the department of Texas to distribute troops along the Rio Grande to prevent further outrages by the Mexicans.

William O. Avery succeeds Douglass as commissioner of internal revenue.

The following has been received at the navy department from Capt. G. M. Ra-

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

Candy & Cracker Manufactory, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

Wholesale Hardware — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

Produce and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

Commission Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

Manufacturer of Burial Cases, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

Business University—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

Liquors, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

Clothing—W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street.

Merchant Tailoring—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

Meat Market and Dairy—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

Jewelry and Agent for Arundel Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

Photographs—Smith & Motes, 32 Whitehall street.

Oils and Fine Groceries—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

Carriage Manufactory—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

Dyehouse—James Lochrey, Hunter street.

Restaurant—Thompson's, James' Bank Block.

J. M. Born, Jr., & Co., Agents for Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee. If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. Lewis, W. G. Gant, Clerks. june28—dtf

The Lanier House, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. Collins, Proprietor of the Dawson Hotel, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

Washington Hotel, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

Pulaski House, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

New Brick Hotel.

PYE HOUSE, Forsyth, Georgia. By E. D. Brown and Sister.

Rates of Board: Per day $2 00; Per week 10 00; Single meal 50; Single lodging 50. Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. Brown, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel. Mrs. Julia D. Thweatt, Late of Columbus, Ga. sep13—dtf

Kennesaw House, Marietta, Ga. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

The Couche House, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

Ricks House. Cartersville, Georgia. This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf E. T. White, Agent.

Pomona House, Clarkesville, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'Callaghan, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw3w

Norcross Hotel. Supper House. By Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trammell. Board, per day $2 00; Board, per month $25 to $30 00; Single meals 75 cents. jan1—dtf

Gainesville Hotel, Gainesville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

Brown's Hotel, E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors, Macon, Georgia. Opened January 1st, 1856. Board $3 per day. E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to Three Dollars per Day. The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, aug30-dtf E. E. Brown & Son.

Nelms House, Griffin, Georgia, By Mrs. A. M. Nelms. Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 00; Single Meal, 75 cents. dec11-tf

Newton House—Mrs. Janet Hardrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar8-dtf

Palmetto House, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. Tolerson, Proprietor.

Bartow House, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, Continues to be the Leading Hotel in the City. New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements. Board, per day $4 00. Southern Merchants, per day 3 00. Dunklee, Shears & Co., Proprietors. mar13—d2taw2m

BOARDING HOUSES.

The "Virginia House," Newnan, Georgia. Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests. E. C. Yancey. Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10-dtf

Stop at the Richmond Hotel, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, Gainesville, Georgia. Street cars meet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge. Hunt & Bro., Gainesville, Ga. feb9—dtf

Lee Hotel, (86 and 87 Whitehall Street.) The undersigned has leased and opened the above pleasantly located Hotel, and is now prepared to furnish board to families, day boarders, travelers and commercial tourists, where they will find comfortable rooms, beds, attentive servants, and excellent fare, and at as reasonable terms as such can be had in the city, [illegible] customers only. We extend a cordial [illegible] give the new manage-

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

Central Lodge, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. Frank T. Ryan, N. G. T. A. Gramling, Secretary.

Barnes Lodge, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. John B. Langley, N. G. Thos. J. Buchanan, Secretary.

Capitol Lodge, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets. John B. Goodwin, N. G. G. H. Gilbreath, Secretary.

Schiller Lodge, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street. A. Abraham, N. G. Moses Adler, Secretary.

Empire Encampment, No 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. Gramling, C. P. W. R. Barrow, Scribe.

Miriam Lodge, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. D. Holmes, N. G. J. C. Watkins, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

L. T. Downing, Attorney and Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. Johnson, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

James A. Harley, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

Henry D. Capers, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

Duncan H. Burts, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCalla, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

D. D. McConnell, Attorney at Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

W. W. Lumpkin, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—d1y

Jasper N. Dorsey, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

Andrew Sloan, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—d1y

T. C. Battle, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. Doyal, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

A. C. Garlington. J. D. Alexander. Garlington & Alexander, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia.-Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

Wm. A. Tigner, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

B. M. Turner. A. A. Murphey. Turner & Murphey, Attorneys at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. Ansley, Attorney at Law, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—d1y

J. A. Hunt, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

Robert B. Trippe, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. W. Pruett, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

Benj. W. Barrow. Henry W. Barrow. Barrow & Barrow, Lawyers, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

Edward J. Reagan, Attorney at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. nov17, '74—d6mo

Wm. D. Guerry. Dupont Guerry. Guerry & Son, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

T. J. Lumpkin, Attorney at Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee. mar27, 1875—d6m

H. P. Lumpkin, Attorney at Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

HACKS.

Gainesville and Dahlonega Hack Line. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock p. m. Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

Bank of the State of Georgia. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-d1y

DENTISTS.

Dentist—D. Smith, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 64 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—d6m

Dr. S. G. Holland, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dr. R. S. Billups, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

T. D. Carpenter, Dentist, No. —

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. Cochran, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2—d1y

DOCTORS.

Dr. Jno. S. Willson, after 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

William Bollman, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. Greeson, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. Greeson, Charlotte, N. C. may 1-d1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Knights of Jericho, throughout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with Hoke Smith, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. jan21—d6m

$10 $50, $100, $200 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control, Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for stocks solicited. A. Waldron, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. jan28-d3m

Premium Chester White Pigs. $15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and Imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs. by mail, $1; peck $2; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circular and *Sample package* of Seeds *Free* for 2 stamps. Address N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg. Chester county, Pennsylvania. feb24—d8w

Guano Economy.

Bone Dust, per ton	$35 00
Oil Meal, per ton	30 00
Sulphate of Lime, per ton	20 00
Chloride of Sodum, per ton	25 00
All Combined, per ton	30 00
Garden Phosphate	20 00

JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone Dust, Oil Meal and Dealer in Agricultural Salts Atlanta, Ga. feb10—d2m



ne Genuine [illegible] rrel. A. C. LADD, Agent. No. [illegible] Broad St., Atlanta. oct18—dtf

DECATUR

Male and Female High School.

Spring Term opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	3 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month. For circular address Principal. T. A. MURRAY, A. M., Principal. dec27—dtf

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—deodly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate. Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition. Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo. jan27, '75—d&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS—The choicest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

The Diamond COTTON CHOPPER IMPROVED & WARRANTED



At once, Scrapes, Dirts, Weeds and Blocks. $15. Cotton Planter and Guano Distributer, $25. Cultivator, $20. Planter, Distributer and Cultivator combined, $35. CORN PLANTER attachment, $7.50 extra. All warranted. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular with warrantee and certificates, to D. C. C. & C. Co., Fayetteville, N. C., or to Local Agt.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

Dr. S. Van Meter & Co., Proprietors of the famous Charleston (Ill.) Infirmary, are indorsed in the last issue of the "Nation's Journal of Health," by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty ministers of various denominations. AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO OBTAIN A THOROUGH EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT WITHOUT HAVING TO VISIT THE INFIRMARY. Address at once, DR. S. VAN METER & CO., Charleston, Illinois.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY Terms of Advertising are offered to Newspapers in the State of GEORGIA! Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a SEWING MACHINE, or not, that no Household is complete without A HOWE! J. B. SCARRATT, Manager. aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS. WM. A. HAYGOOD, 21 Marietta, corner Broad Street, — DEALER IN — Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods. Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. mar23—dtf

FIRE INSURANCE.

ATLANTA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000 00.

PAID IN, ... $20,000 00.

JOHN H. JAMES, President. J. W. FEARS, Local Agent. mar23—d2taw&wtf

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes, Established more than a third of a Century. REDUCED IN PRICE. ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES. HERRING & CO., 251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE VIA Atlanta and Augusta to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train

Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships. S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent. jan24-tf

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

Making close connections for Danville, Richmond and Eastern cities, and arriving,

12 HOURS IN ADVANCE Any other line leaving Atlanta.

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD.

Leave Charlotte	6 10 a m
Leave Spartanburg	10 19 a m
Leave Greenville	11 58 a m
Leave Seneca City	2 [illegible]0 p m
Leave Toccoa	3 43 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 44 p m
Arrive Atlanta	8 45 p m

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains. JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation. feb28—dtf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

On and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	
RETURNING.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt., S. G. and N. A. R. R. G. J. FOREACRE, Supt, C. R. R. (A. D.) dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

Mr. Akers having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

GO TO TEXAS VIA THE Lone Star Route! International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond, Hearne, Rockdale, Houston, Galveston, Hempstead, Brenham, Columbia, Austin, San Antonio,

And all principal points in Eastern, Central, Western & Southern TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS. jan8—wly-n-r-m

C. BOHNEFELD, Funeral Undertaker, No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta........ Georgia.

In connection with the above business I have associated myself with Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist, and am prepared to furnish all who may desire FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE BUSTS of themselves, living or deceased friends, in Plaster Paris or Marble.

Mr. Gerber will carve or mould a bust exactly like the original, thus making a beautiful ornament for the parlor. The public is respectfully invited to call and see specimens of work, and I feel confident it [illegible] itself. [illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:

I. M. AUTON.

ATLANTA

Wednesday Morning, March 31, 1875.

IT cost the state of Massachusetts $29,250 40 to bury Senator Sumner. It cost less than that to bury Carpenter and Chandler.

IT is estimated by the Boston Transcript that Daniel Webster, during his public life, received over $1,000,000 in gifts from his friends and admirers.

PRESIDENT GRANT met Andy Johnson on the street in Washington the other day. Andy pulled at his nose, and the president pulled at his cigar, but neither spoke nor nodded to the other.

THE trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad have awarded a contract to the Roane iron company, of Chattanooga, for 1,000 tons of iron rails at $59 75 per ton, to be delivered at South Danville, Ky.

IT is said that a railroad is shortly to be built to Hot Springs, Ark., from Malvern. It is further stated that Gen. Butterfield has the enterprise in hand, and means to push it through to an early completion.

HIS MAJESTY, Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was recently nominated correspondent in the section of geography and navigation in the French Academy. Informed of his nomination by trans-Atlantic telegraph, His Majesty returned his thanks before the close of the meeting.

GENERAL BUTLER is the counsel in a case pending in the treasury department, under very peculiar circumstances. It is a claim for $50,000, for property seized in New Orleans for the use of the northern army by General Butler, in command of the Union army. Butler now appears as counsel against the acts of Butler as general. Could any other man in America have undertaken the case?

DR. KENEALY, although disbenched and disbarred of his part in the Tichborne case, appears to be getting upon a good financial footing. His paper, the Englishman, has reached a circulation of ninety-five thousand, the circulation, before his election to parliament, having been only twenty thousand. He is also selling thousands of copies of a report of the famous trial, in four-penny parts, and is estimated recently to have cleared in one week $2,400 from his two ventures.

GENERAL SHIRAS, Commissary General of the United States Army, is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington, and it is doubtful, the physicians say, if he recover. Erysipelas complicates his complaint. It was thought some time ago that he would be put on the retired list, but his long career as a faithful officer induced his excellency the president not to retire him. His successor, in any event, will be the next in rank, Assistant Commissary General Beckwith.

IT is said by old senators that the adjournment on Wednesday last was the coldest event in their memory. Usually there are handshakings and sentiments of goodwill, but the dispersion on Wednesday did not even have the usual civilities of the conclusion of a daily session. The political representatives of both sides acted alike, and the democratic senators who had been invited to attend the reception proposed by the Manhattan club, of New York, did not design to notice the invitation. So a telegram was sent to the effect that they preferred their homes to the entertainment proposed.

LIEUT. COL. FRED. GRANT being announced as designing to visit Europe shortly in company with Mr. Sartoris, the press generally is congratulating the country upon the fact that it is in such a condition of profound peace as to permit the absence of this distinguished officer. Another felicitous feature of this intended departure is, that it disposes effectually of those insinuations of Don Piatt about the president's habits, and the danger to his health from them. Of course if there was any real reason for anticipating a sudden demise of the crown, the heir apparent would not be allowed to leave the realm.

Garibaldi's New Campaign.

Garibaldi comes back to Rome, after twenty six years of absence, to improve and beautify the land that his sword helped to make free. He is sixty-eight years old, and his new plans are gigantic, although entirely feasible; but even if he should not live to see them accomplished, the old patriot can certainly see much of the work in the course of completion. The great national scheme to which he proposes to devote the remainder of his life, having sheathed his sword forever, embraces three independent projects, which we will endeavor to briefly describe in the order of their importance and feasibility.

The most popular part of the grand plan in Rome, consists in the proposed formation of a new harbor near the north of the Tiber. Civita Vecchia, the present port of Rome, is distant more than two hours by railroad from the city, while the proposed port would be but half an hour's distance. Gribaldi proposes to deepen the narrow Fiumicino outlet of the Tiber, to reopen the docks of Trajan, and possibly of Claudius, to connect these docks by railroad with Galera which is on the Civita Vecchia railroad; and to protect the deepened outlet from the destructive sands of the Tiber by means of locks, through which smaller vessels can proceed directly to Rome.

The regulation of the Tiber comes next. At present it is a great nuisance, at times overflowing Rome itself, and producing at all times disease. It is proposed to cut a canal from above the city to a point three or four miles below. This would carry off a portion of the waters of the Tiber, and the rest would pass through the city in an ample and beautiful channel. The angles of the river below the city are also to be cut off, and its bed deepened so as to produce a greater velocity of current, and prevent overflows of the fever-breeding Campagna.

That vast district extends all around Rome, and embraces half a million acres that are partially useless for agricultural purposes, and worse than useless in a sanitary sense. It poisons the air for miles around, and much the greater part of it is uninhabited. Human beings can not live in some portions of it during the summer and autumn. To drain and render fit for cultivation this vast stretch of country, is indeed, a difficult and wearisome task; and Garibaldi can not reasonably expect to live long enough to see that part of this project carried out.

The old general is enthusiastic, of course; and the people, and for that matter the government and the capitalists of Italy, seem disposed to support his magnificent plans to the extent of their ability. He has again become a central figure in Rome. When he first entered the capital after his prolonged absence, he received a welcome that would have flattered one of the emperors of ancient Rome. Instead of a revolutionist he has become a benefactor; instead of fighting despots, he proposes to fight malarias and inundations. In his new campaign all must certainly wish success, and health, and a long life, that he may witness and enjoy the crowning triumphs of his remarkable career.

The Police Force.

The action of the council last night will be found upon our local page, prescribing the number and salaries for the ensuing term. It will be seen that the number of policemen is slightly increased, while the pay is not quite so large. There are to be thirty-five men, three sergeants, and three lieutenants, besides the chief. Everything depends upon the preservation of order and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and while, under the pressing demands for retrenchment, we would have willing endorsed a reduction of the force, we will not, nor will the people object to the slight increase, when the expense is somewhat reduced. The force is none too large for Atlanta. The commissioners will be able to police the city far more effectually. The reduction of pay and not the number of the force will be agreeable to the board, and also the retention of sergeants.

To-day the election of the entire force takes place, and to-night there will be sad hearts, for at least one hundred and fifty applicants will find their hopes of place vanished. This makes the duty of the commissioner a very sad and embarrassing one, for the large majority of these applicants are worthy of the positions they seek. The commissioner has a stern duty to perform, for no officer ever swore a more exacting oath, which we here give.

"I swear that I will faithfully and impartially demean myself as a commissioner of police during my continuance in office. I have not, in order to influence my election to this office of commissioner, directly or indirectly, expressly or impliedly, promised my vote or support to any person for any office in the city of Atlanta, nor for any other office, and will not knowingly permit my vote in the election or appointment of any person to position on the police force, to be influenced by fear, favor, reward, or the hope thereof, but in all things pertaining to my said office, I will be governed by my conviction of the public good."

Such an oath allows no other course but a straight forward, conscientious performance of duty, and though good men must be defeated, there will certainly be good men elected.

THE amended regulations for the redemption of mutilated currency go into effect on the first day of May. Deductions will be made in proportion to the missing part. In the case of legal tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original note is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded; if one-tenth is missing, one-tenth of its value will be deducted; if more than one tenth and less than one-fifth is missing, one-fifth of its value will be deducted, and so on, reckoning by tenths. But no note of which less than one-half of the original is presented will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth.

THE Tehuantepec railway scheme begins to assume a practical shape. An American company has been formed, to which the Mexican government grants a subsidy of $12,000 a mile. The distance between the oceans is only 130 miles at the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and it is a thousand miles nearer our coast and ports than the Panama route. The estimated cost of the work is $7,500,000, and the company is prepared to commence this year.

THE New York Tribune says that General Robert E. Lee has become a favorite subject for hero worship in Europe. A new "study of his life and its relations to the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, by M'me. Boissomas" has just appeared. This book is entitled "Un Vaincee." An invoice of the new work is shortly expected, by F. W. Christern, of New York.

THE Valdosta Times says that negotiations are pending between the Atlantic & Gulf railroad company, and the German owners of the Brunswick and Albany road. The former company desires to lease the latter road. In case such a lease is made Brunswick fears that the iron between that point and Waycross will be taken up and used to complete a road to Eufaula, Alabama.

THE CAPITAL.

The Grant Parish Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the supreme court to-day the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, charged with a violation of the enforcement act, in Grant parish, La., was taken up. Its argument will likely consume the rest of the week. It comes to this court through a certificate of division from the circuit court of Louisiana. Judge Bradley of this court was of the opinion that the act of 1870, under which this indictment is framed, was unconstitutional, and his colleague was of the opposite opinion.

The defendants are represented by Reverdy Johnson, David Dudley Field, John A. Campbell and Judge Marr, of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president returns Saturday. There is no let up in opinion that Louisiana will have to do without a district judge till congress. The executive, however, has no mandatory power over Judge Wood, who may at his own peril exercise doubtful powers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the case of Texas, vs. White & Chiles, the Supreme court on yesterday, decided that Chiles was in contempt of a former order, but decided no other question involved. Chiles was fined $2 50. This leaves the case precisely where it was before.

The Ice Gorges.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WILLIAMSPORT, March 30.—The river has fallen one foot since noon. The ice from this side of Lock Haven, had reached the head of the boom, above this place, at four o'clock this afternoon, and lodged there.

The ice, which started from the lower end of the city yesterday, and lodged on an island one-half mile below, commenced to move again this afternoon, and is expected to reach the gorge at Watsontown every minute.

The water at Watsontown is twenty feet above low water mark. One-half is supposed to be backwater, caused by the gorge. The citizens of that state are no little alarmed, and await with anxiety the breaking up of the gorge. There is no change whatever in the gorge at Glen Union.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON March 30.—For south Atlantic and gulf States, partly cloudy weather and local rains, west of Georgia with north-east winds veering to south, and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

An Abortionist Hanged.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BROCKVILLE, March 30.—Dr. E. B. Sparham and his accomplice were hanged for producing abortion, resulting in death. The accomplice was the seducer.

Executive Department Notes.

Resigned—J. H. Brogden, justice peace 404th, district Gwinnett county; D. L. Ferguson, notary public 947th district Randolph county; Pope Barrow, 227th district Oglethorpe county.

Paper Mills Burned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

TORONTO, March 30.—Taylor's paper mills have been burned. Loss sixty thousand dollars.

Beecher on the Stand.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, March 30.—Beecher takes the stand to-morrow.

A DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The Yellow Fever in Its Worst Form.

Has Been Raging for Over one Week.

The Coast Cities in Great Danger.

Warning not Given by Official Negligence.

The Atmosphere favorable to Disease.

The Senatorial Excursion Steamer.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The following goes north through to the New York Herald. One week ago, Capt. Russell, the senior officer in command of the United States' steamer, Plymouth, at Key West, telegraphed the navy depot that on that day there had been two fatal cases of yellow fever on ship board, and that he had taken every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading. Increditable as it may appear, neither the war or the treasury departments were advised of the prevalence of the disease until to-day, when the engineer officer in charge of the fort, who works at forts Tayler and Jefferson, telegraphed the engineer corps that the yellow fever had greatly increased within a few days; that al the naval vessels were quarantined, and the soldiers garrisoning the forts would leave immediately for colder quarters.

Following this came a telegram to another army officer, stating that the epidemic was spreading, which report was soon generally known in army and navy circles, and was not confined to the vessels of the navy, but that deaths were occurring in Key West.

The existence of the disease was unknown to the treasury department, but upon hearing the report the supervising surgeon in charge of the marine hospitals directed that instructions be sent at once to the surgeons at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston to be on the lookout for yellow Jack, and promptly report its appearance to the United States surgeon.

The Dispatch, sent to New Orleans to convey the senatorial party to Mexico, was at Key West when the fever had broken out increasing the solicitude felt here, not only for the naval officers, but for the prominent persons composing the excursion party.

This early appearance of the fever in so malignant a form, and the negligence of the authorities in not advising the treasury department of its existence, cause serious apprehension, that it may become suddenly wide spread in its ranges.

It will be remembered that on the eleventh of February, Senator McCreery introduced a bill premising that it had been reported in a responsible medical journal of the United States, and that it had been announced in Texas papers, that a disease resembling cholera was raging in Mexico and at no great distance from the frontier of the United States, and directing that, therefore, the secretary of war detail a medical officer of the army, under the direction of the surgeon-general, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports. It is understood that the surgeon-general does not deem it advisable to expend the appropriation on such evidence, and declines to detail the medical officer.

The rapidity with which the yellow fever is reported to have taken hold at Key West would seem to vindicate a favorable condition of the climate for the spread of the epidemic diseases, and it is possible that Surgeon-General Barnes will be induced to comply with the act authorizing the expenditure of $2,000 before it is too late.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR WAR.

The Men Continue Organizing—Laying in Provisions—Serious Trouble Ahead.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 30.—A meeting of the miners and laborers of the benevolent association and the mechanics and working men's society was held in this city to-day, for purpose of organizing and framing a combination for mutual protection. Twenty-three districts were represented. President Jno. F. Welsh, of the miners' association, in the chair. Full representation of both organizations. Jno. Siney, president miners' national association of the United States, came here from Cleveland Ohio, on business connected with the above meeting and reported that he favors the alliance. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

First, That we hereby agree to form an alliance for mutual protection and general benefit of all and each organization, preserve its individual character and charter.

2d. That the miners' and laborers' benevolent association, and mechanics' and working men's association be governed by the same rules now governing the executive committee of the M. L. & B. A., and entitled to the same representation, pro'rata: Resolved, That the M. L. and B. A., and the M. & W. B. A. do work and sustain each other in this and all coming struggles and difficulties, both morally and financially, until justice is done both.

A dispatch from Shoemaker this evening, states that the miners continue joining the miners union organized there recently, and as supposed, they will suspend work in all mines soon. Unusual quiet prevailed throughout this region to day, and the laboring association deprecate the acts of violence committed at Hazleton yesterday by their co-workmen.

MAUNCH CHUNK, March 30.—Nearly one hundred and fifty armed raiders were in procession to-day and visited Yorktown Springnet, Audenniel Beaver Meadow, Janesville, and other collieries on a sconting expedition and made all persons stop, who were engaged in dead work. No one was injured and no damage done. It is reported that fifty thousand bags of flour were purchased for the minors in the high region last week. With the funds of the W. B. A. and is now delivered in the neigborhood of Audennial and Beaver Meadow, whence it will be distributed to those in need of it, throughout this and adjoining regions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Pottsville Miner's Journal of to day says, a circular was issued yesterday denying the statement made in the Journal that yesterday the employees of the P. & R. R. R. at Schuylkill having connection with the M. and W. B. A., had renounced the society and were prepared for work. The information as published was received in this office late Sunday night, and there was no time to inquire further concerning it. We have to state to-day that the employees of the Reading R. R. Company, at Schuylkill, Hazelton and Cressona have resumed work.

POTTSVILLE, March 30.—Inquiry was made to-day by the masters of the Philadelphia and Reading companies, whose shops are at Cressona and Schuylkill, as to whether their men had resumed work and renounced their connection with the laboring men's union, as was reported on Monday last. They both replied—that is the men of both shops—that they were willing to go to work again, and have accordingly done so.

All are at work, and applications for positions from non-union men, as well as resigned union men, are being turned away, there being no further vacancies. Every coal, freight and passenger engine on the Midhill road, except such as are under necessary repairs, were out on the road to-day, and employed, and there is no further doubt that in these localities the companies' affairs are beyond embarrassment from laborers. The union, notwithstanding orders at the above two places, combined, numbered a membership of about seven hundred men and boys.

HAZLETON, PA., March 30.—The mob which left Andenreid this morning for this place was intercepted at Beaver Meadow mine by Father Marvin, the Catholic priest at Audenried, who persuaded them to disperse and return to their homes. The Hazletonians have thus escaped a second invasion which threatened serious consequences. Everything is now quiet. Many shots were fired last evening while rallying their forces; five of which passed through a window of the Yorktown company's store at Beaver brook. Two of the firemen were driven from their work, and one of them compelled to join the ranks of the rioters.

Spain.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MADRID, March 30.—General Concha, late captain-general of Cuba, has addressed a petition to the king, accusing General Jovellar, his predecessor, in the Captain Generalcy, now minister of war, of being the cause of lack of discipline in the Spanish army on that island, and also censuring the conduct of General Jovellar, as minister of war. The petition has created profound sensation. The papers are compelled to maintain silence in regard to it.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Remarkable Work of American Evangelists in England.

What the Clergy of the Established Church and the Dissenters Think of Them.

[New York Tribune.]

The cable telegrams declare that from 16,000 to 18,000 persons daily attend the religious meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London. A review of the meetings conducted by these American evangelists in Great Britain during the past year may be of interest. They have brought about one of the greatest religious movements ever known in Scotland and Ireland, and their recent appearance in England has attracted a degree of attention in that country seldom given to a religious revival of this kind. The meetings at Manchester, Liverpool and London have been of such a character and magnitude as to command from the newspapers columns of descriptive and editorial articles. In America, the progress of Moody and Sankey has been watched from the first, in religious circles, with profound interest

Mr. Moody was born in Massachusetts in 1837. He expressed faith in Christianity when seventeen years of age, and soon after his conversion he went to Chicago, where he engaged in Sunday school work. In this he was so successful that he gave up his business and devoted all his time to it. During the war he acted as a missionary among the soldiers. At the close of the rebellion, he returned to his work in Chicago. During the great fire, his church was burned. A large church is now building in its place, at a cost of $100,000. Most of this amount was contributed by Sunday school children, and was obtained in small sums in various places. In the summer of 1873, in response to an invitation, Mr. Moody went to England, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, whom he had met in Pennsylvania a few years before and had engaged as a singer to assist him, Sankey having an excellent voice.

The two men held their first meetings in York, England, where they had only slight success, not obtaining the co-operation of the clergy, who seemed somewhat suspicious of their visitors. In other towns in the north of England—especially Newcastle—they made a deeper impression, and met with such success that news of the revival spread to Scotland, and they were invited to visit Edinburgh. They arrived in that city in November, 1873, and were at once taken into the favor and confidence of both clergy and laity. The first week congregations numbering 2,000 persons attended the services every night, and the people were greatly moved by Mr. Moody's fervent exhortations and Mr. Sankey's songs. Noon prayer-meetings were also held, these being attended by about 700 persons daily. In the second week it was found necessary to open several churches to accommodate the constantly increasing number of persons wishing to attend the exercises. Ministers of the different Protestant denominations entered heartily into active co operation with the evangelists, the number of converts rapidly increased, and larger places of assembly were required. The corn exchange building was used every Sunday, and was filled with 5,000 persons, while halls and churches were crowded as never before. Mr. Moody preached seven times on Sunda, December 28, to audiences amounting to 15,000 persons. In January, 1874, the evangelists left Edinburg, and visited Dundee and Glasgow. In the latter city they spent over two months, their preaching and singing, from the first, producing wonderful results. Here, as in Edinburg, the churches were too small to admit all who desired to attend, and even the crystal palace, capable of holding over 7,000 persons, was not large enough to accommodate all who came, and hundreds were turned away. In some instances meetings were held both in and outside the palace at the same time, the entire space between the palace and the gate of the Botanic Gardens being occupied by the assemblage. The number of people who attended these services was roughly estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. In the same place a Christian convention was held which, Dr. Cairns said, was unparalelled in the the history of Scotch christianity. It is reported that 2,000 ministers and church officials, some of whom were from England, were present on the occasion. Meetings were held in ship building yards, were attended by thousands of persons. It was stated that there were 10,000 conversions during Mood's stay in the city. In May he returned to Edinburg, and after a short period of successful work there visited Aberdeen, Dundee, and many other places, remaining in Scotland until September. He then crossed the sea to Ireland, and, beginning at Belfast, stimulated by his preaching great revivals in that place and in Londonderry, Dublin and other dities. At Dublin the public interest excited was beyond even what had been hoped for. Mr. Moody's farewell meetings there continued through three days. On the second day he addressed a gathering of 2,000 converts, and on the third he met in conference 800 ministers from all parts of Ireland.

In November the evangelists went to England. Their first meetings were held in Manchester, where extensive preparations had been made for their coming. They first attended a communion service, in which 2,000 Christians of various denominations joined. They had the active co-operation of both the clergy and laity of the city, and for four weeks great congregations met daily for prayer, Bible-reading, and to hear preaching. Free trade hall was opened to the meeting, and there were no indications of decline of interest when Moody and Sanky departed to attend meetings at Sheffield, Birmingham and Liverpool. The meetings in Birmingham were very successful. The local newspapers said that never before in the history of their city had two men drawn such large numbers of people together. The town hall, Carr's lane chapel and Bingley hall are estimated to have been occupied during the first two weeks by at least 250,000 persons. After spending two or three weeks at Birmingham, Moody and Sanky went to Liverpool, and began services in Victoria hall February 7. This was a temporary building, put up at a cost of $20,000, and capable of containing 8,000 or 9,000 people. Great expectations had been aroused by the news of the success of the evangelists elsewhere, and at their first meeting the hall was crowded, many persons having come a distance of thirty miles to attend the services. During the first week two daily services were held—a prayer meeting at noon, with 6,000 persons usually present, and preaching at night, with a large congregation present. On the second Sunday, in addition to the usual morning and evening meetings, Mr. Moody addressed 8,500 women in the afternoon. During the second week three meetings daily were held, and a constantly increasing interest was manifested. Moody and Sankey remained in Liverpool until the close of the first week in March, and then departed to conduct meetings in London. It is said that Mr. Moody was more criticised and opposed in Liverpool than in any other place he had visited. Some of the ministers held aloof from him, the local press said sharp things about him, he daily received letters filled with attacks upon him, and was frequently hooted at in the streets by the populace. In one way or another there was much talk about him. He occasionally complained publicly that some of these attentions were unpleasant.

The evangelists, it is expected, will remain in London during March, April and May, and as arrangements have been made to influence the masses, through visitations and great public meetings, important results are looked for. Ministers of the Established Church, and of the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other churches, have agreed to give their aid to the movement in that city.

A pamplet has been printed in London giving a summary of the main results believed to have been secured by Moody and Sankey's work in Great Britain. They are, according to this authority, the reaching of masses indifferent to religion, the conversion of from 40,000 to 50,000 persons, the advancement of the union of Christian bodies, the increase of activity of churches and ministers, the raising of large amounts of money for church and benevolent purposes, the quickening of missionary zeal, and the increase of Christian publications. In this pamplet occur the following words: "Scores of eminent men, such as Dr. Arnott, Prof. Blaikie, Prof. Simpson, Dr. Bonar, the editors of the leading journals, physicians, members of parliament, noblemen and merchants of the highest distinction, have all combined in rendering the strongest concurrent testimony as to the genuine character of the work, and the purport of all this testimony is that the work is of God and not of men." The friends of Mr. Moody say he does not encourage noise and excitement, and conducts the meetings in a quiet way. His method as a preacher is minutely described in a Scotch newspaper, and the elements of his power are pointed out. "He is," it is said, "not a man of much education or culture; his manner is abrupt and blunt; his speech bristles with Americanisms; his voice is sharp, rapid and colloquial, and he never attempts anything like finished or elaborate composition. But he is in downright earnest. He believes what he says; he says it as if he believed it, and expects his audience to believe it. He gets wonderfully near his audience, without any apparent effort. Whatever size the audience may be, he is at home with them at once, and he makes them feel that they are at home with him. He is gifted with a rare sagacity and insight into the human heart, a knowledge of what is stirring in it, and of what is fitted to impress it." He has a large number of incidents stored away to be used as illustrations. He sometimes employs pathos with great effect. He always appears natural, unaffected and not sanctimonious. He has a great affection for children, whom he readily wins."

Mr. Sankey seldom takes any part in public meetings, except to sing. He throws much feeling into his singing. He articulates very distinctly, and always accompanies himself on the harmonium.

A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Hannah Hawley of Roxbury—What She Has Seen Since She Was Born a Subject of King George.

[From the Boston Globe.]

The name and fame of Mrs. Hannah Hawley, who celebrated her 100th birthday, in August last, has been so widely spread that the public will be glad to know that the old lady is in excellent health and spirits. Mrs. Hawley bids fair to be one of the prominent figures at the great centennial exhibition next year. Spite of her years, she shows but little of the great age to which she has attained. Her eye-sight is good, and her memory is a great deal clearer than most ladies who fancy themselves old at four-score. Living with a nephew, Mr. Rollins, the centenarian seems to take the liveliest interest in the welfare of the household; and her cheerfulness of disposition is specially noteworthy. Mrs. Hawley is possessed of a fund of rich humor. No "young sprig" of the present day can hope to impose upon the credulity of the old lady, who is well posted on things as they are as well as things as they were. She is always glad to see visitors, and is not reluctant to give some more interesting reminiscences of the time since she was born a subject to King George the third.

Born in New Hampshire, the great event of her youth, as she now thinks, was the sight of General Washington, near Dover, when she was about fourteen years old. She pronounces the great hero as a noble looking man, who rode his horse like a king. He was a fair complexioned, handsome man, as Mrs. Hawley remembers him after so many years. Her father, in command of a company, fought at Bunker Hill, and was at the side of General Warren when he fell. Her husband served through the war of 1812, and died at Fort Warren shortly after its close. It is sixty-four years since Mrs. Hawley came to Boston, which town has altered somewhat within those years. The growth of the city seems of course remarkable to the old lady, whose reminescences of the neighborhood near Charlestown bridge and Old Boston are especially vivid. Possessed of an excellent mind and a remarkable memory, Mrs. Hawley's stories of the by-gone time are very interesting, and give a vivid idea of how people lived in the days of the revolution and confederation. The kindly interest shown in her welfare by the citizens of the Highlands will doubtless be shared by all Boston people, and those who desire can help on the work begun at the testimonial concert, by calling upon Mr. E. E. Richards, 123 Dudley street. Photographs of the centenarian may there be obtained at a reasonable price; and any who desire to see the old lady can find opportunity by calling on Mr. Richards or any citizen of the neighborhood cognizant of the matter. Mrs. Hawley, though quite without means, is kindly cared for by her friends, though they, too, are not rich in this world's goods. The town of Medford contributes three dollars a month for the old lady's support, which otherwise falls on her nephew. It is to be hoped that the Roxbury centenarian will be well cared for in these her latter days by the people whose father's father she has known.

The Civil Rights Act and the Pullman Sleeping Cars.

So clear is it that the civil rights act is unconstitutional, that the democrats in the senate did not think it worth the exhaustion of time and physical strength to defeat it by a three day's debate.

Senator Carpenter denounced it as unquestionably an illegal act; and Senator Bayard, one of the most learned of that body, declared that if it should become a law, it would never be sanctioned by public opinion or the sentiment of the people; that it would not be sustained by the courts, and that it would go forth without authority and return without respect. The act attempts what the fourteenth amendment does not contemplate—the control of subjects peculiarly within the cognizance of the state. Institutions built by private citizens for their own emolument—hotels, conveyances and theatres—do not fall under the supervision of the federal government. They are the subjects of the state equally with warehouses, saloons and business offices of any description.

We do not propose to argue the question. It is admitted by republican and democrat alike that the act must fall so soon as the supreme court of the United States has an opportunity to pass upon it. Such being the case, it would seem that a wealthy corporation, able to employ the most learned counsel and to await the action of the court, would hasten to seize upon the first opportunity to resist the civil rights act and to appeal in behalf of the outraged white people of the country to the supreme tribunal of the land.

The Pullman cars traverse the entire network of railroads in the south. Mr. Pullman is a white man and made his money from the patronage of white men. Extreme republican as he is, he must understand the antipathy of the races, especially at the south, and must sympathize with our white citizens who abhor the contact of the vulgar and filthy creatures who compose nineteen-twentieths of the negro race. Mr. Pullman should have hastened to say to the country that this act is unconstitutional and must be referred to the supreme court. He should have said: "I have the means to make a case. This is my traveling lodging house, and I will admit whom I please. I will respect the history, the natural impulses, the prejudices, if you please, of my white southern patrons. I will admit only white people to my cars. If any one chooses to establish sleeping cars for negroes I will not object, but these cars of mine I intend for people of my own color."

Instead of saying this, he issued orders long before the civil rights bill became law, that his conductors should admit to the sleeping car blacks and whites without distinction. It seemed that he labored to bring about the result arrived at by the act

On Monday last that impudent and debased mulatto of New Orleans, Pinchback, with a company of blacks, occupied the sleeping car which reached Mobile from Louisville. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Pullman to have said to this filthy bubble which has arisen upon the cesspool of Louisiana politics—"You may disturb the United States senate, but you cannot ride in my cars." Shortly after the train from Jacksonville, Fla., which arrived in Macon last Saturday, left the former place, a large, black negro entered the Pullman sleeping car and presented to the conductor his check for the upper berth of No. 15. The conductor examined it very closely, and finding it all right, was, under the orders of Mr. Pullman, obliged to recognize it. He accordingly assigned the sable ward of the great republic to his berth. The lower berth was occupied by a Baltimore lady, who immediately left it and took refuge in the passenger car, where she remained seated during the night.

Mr. Pullman shows no disposition to prevent the intrusion of negroes into the sleeping cars. Of course, no decent white citizen will hereafter patronize a man who permits his wife and daughter to be brought into contact with negroes. We hope that the southern people will at once, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, denounce the conduct of the Pullman sleeping cars, and that the southern press will represent the dangers to which our white travelers are exposed from the fanatical efforts of Mr. Pullman to transport foul odors, vermin and disease.—*Mobile Register.*

"THE FORTUNE SEEKER."

An Appreciative Criticism of a Novel by Mrs. Southworth—A Nice Thing Dished Up in Style by a Literary Critic.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following, which is given as an example of brief and appreciative literary criticism: "The Fortune Seeker," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Even as a work of fiction this is simply and amazingly stunning! Nobody ever heard of the like of it before, either in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Nobody ever will, or can hear of the like of it again, even unto the end of time, try they ever so hard throughout every interval of material existence. The performances that are here recorded of a young lady, aristocratically born and tossed promiscuously into general society, like a cat out of a three story window, with a proverbial tendency to light on her feet, but a prevailing aptitude of landing on her head, is something that prophets and kings have waited for, and sought, but never found. She is a French heiress. No female could be a heroine who was not an heiress. Pa dies. Estates are immense. Despicable uncle steals child by aid of Gypsies, and succeed to immense estates, titles also. Gypsies dispose of the child to low emigrants of the Irish persuasion, who come down to America, having first made despicable uncle come down with the dust. Low emigrants of Irish persuasion bring up on premises of a noble sea captain. Noble sea captain encounters small child and knows she is high born. He can see blood in a nose. He adopts her. She is weak, puny, ugly. Noble sea captain wants his nephew to marry her. So does small child. Nephew says, "Non possumus"—can't see it. Noble sea captain brings the girl up. He has the necessary tin. She is educated, becomes accomplished, beau-ti-ful! Nephew goes into the army. Comes to Washington. Meet overwhelming French belle. Bell turns all heads in the District of Columbia, including Mr. Grant and Donn Piatt. Nephew has no head at all left. Spooney to that degree that spooney is no name for it. Belle tells nephew who she is, and that she's his gal for the asking. Noble sea captain comes to the wedding, and weeps the tears of the raging main because his small child and nephew are one at last. On wedding night child disappears; supposed to be murdered. Husband arrested for murder. Incomprehensible muss all around. Bride's mother turns up in France. Considerable of a mother-in-law. Knows it is despicable uncle, and that bride isn't murdered worth speaking of. Which is entirely "korrect." Bride has been kidnapped by piratical corsair, in pay of despicable uncle. Corsair dyes her hair and tans her hide, and sells her as a mulatto. This is an anachronism, however, in view of the thirteenth amendment. Bride is bought in Louisiana by a brutal planter, with bleared eyes and pimples on his face, who has a pronounced flavor of meerchaum pipes, rifle whisky and draw poker. One frosty night bride, who is up to snuff and knows what's coming, runs away, and such a series of cavortings as she goes through, in the cypress swamps, with bloodhounds, negroes, and gentlemen of high but drunken southern birth, after her, were never equaled since the prancings of the children of Israel in that little forty-year affair in the wilderness. The negroes and dogs and one thing and another are too much for her, and the bride is gathered in before morning and taken back to her master's plantation. That night he gets into her room. She squeals. He attempts to get hold of her. She dances about the room and draws a dagger, which she places in juxtaposition with the carotid artery, and threatens suicide. Planter alarmed. Bride sees her point, and rises to the full height of maiden majesty and purity, being about seventeen feet. Lurid lightning encircles her brow. She points at him the extended finger of scorn, and with an awful voice says, "Die, tyrant!" Which he dies, right then and there, being the most obliging instance of plantation manners history has yet recorded. Bride then lies down and takes a nap. Awakens in the morning quite refreshed, telegraphs her husband and friends that she's all right, and for them to come along and see about it. Husband is on trial for the murder when he recieves the telegram, which he hands to the court. Court reads it and he proceeds immediately to stand on his head. Sheriff reads and stands on his head. Jury reads and stand on their heads. Judge says to prosecuting attorney: "See here, now! just cheese this thing, will you?" Everybody adjourns out of the court room windows, and all go down to Louisiana. They there find out that the bride is a distant relation of the brutal planter, whereupon she inherits the property, gathers up the silver spoons and other loose change, and with her husband goes back to bliss.

A STUPENDOUS ROBBERY.

Railroad Bonds to the Amount of Nearly Two Millions of Dollars Have Mysteriously Disappeared.

A telegram from St. Louis tells the following story of a stupendous and mysterious robbery:

Some days ago the state treasurer found several packages of state bonds in his vaults, for which he had given no receipt, and with which he was not charged when assuming his duties as treasurer. Not knowing what these were, he asked that a committee of senators be appointed to examine them and report. The committee was appointed and reported to the senate, to the effect that several years ago seven per cent. bonds were issued to various railroads in the state; that subsequently a large number of these bonds were exchanged for Missouri sixes, and as they were exchanged they were placed in the treasurer's vaults for safe keeping. A committee appointed for the purpose by the twenty fifth general assembly, examined, counted and put the bonds into packages, with appropriate indorsements, and placed them back into the treasurer's vault uncanceled and with coupons attached, for the reason, as alleged in their report to the assembly, that the validity of the state's lien upon the property of railroad companies to which bonds had been issued might depend on the presentation of these the original bonds. Of these bonds there are now found to be 1,918 of $1,000 each missing, making an aggregate of $1,918,000 of 7 per cent Missouri bonds, bearing all evidences of validity, now in circulation, which actually belong to the treasury of the state. How these bonds were abstracted the committee do not say, and it probably may never be known. The committee give in their report the numbers of the missing bonds, and the numbers will be published.

The mystery attending the recently reported robbery of Lady Dudley's jewels is still taxing the scrutiny of the London world. The story of their having been snatched from the lady's maid at Paddington station will be readily recalled, as will also the more recent report that Lord Dudley had recovered the jewels by paying £9,000 to the thieves. Anent this story the New York World relates that Lady Dudley was the daughter of a family famous for the beauty of its women; the unhappy lady Mordaunt is her sister. The beauty of these ladies was their fortune, which was fortunate, for they had no money. When Lord Dudley married his magnificent wife, of whom, with reason, he is excessively fond, he thought it no hardship to be compelled to pay £50,000 in settlement of her debts. That only made her dearer to him. Since then, as the story goes, he has manifested his devotion for her by furnishing large sums of money to her family; but at length his complaisance in this respect reached its limit, and he said he could really give no more. More, however, was needed, and a cunning scheme was invented to get it. Lord Dudley had given to his wife, in the pride of his heart, a vast number of jewels—some of them family heir-looms, others purchased by himself. Besides these, she possessed numerous jewels, the gifts of Lord Dudley's tenants, or the offerings of other friends. And now the story goes that the jewels were never really stolen, and, that although Lord Dudley paid £8,000 for their recovery, and they were restored to him, they were all the while in the safe custody of a relative of his wife, and the story of their theft was invented in order to screw some money out of him. The true story of the affair will probably come out at the same time with the true story of the Beecher scandal.

American Potatoes in France.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

PARIS, March 30.—An official decree has been promulgated prohibiting the importation into France of American potatoes; of sacks or barrels previously used in packing them. The object is to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., March 30, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE
HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE, JUDGES.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

The Muscogee Railroad Company vs. Soule Redd, executor. Case from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for the loss of a slave alleged to have been killed on defendant's road by its negligence, in 1861. On the trial of the case, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,941.33. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds contained therein, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted. There was no error in admitting the testimony of the two Thweats, in view of the pleadings in the record. When this case was before us on a former occasion, as appears from the report of it, in 48th Georgia Report 102, Robert Thweatt testified that he paid Floyd's railroad fare to the defendant. On the last trial of the case he testified that he did not pay his fare, but only had a conversation with defendant's conductor in relation to the payment of Floyd's fare. The evidence of Capt. Chapman was introduced on the last trial, who stated that he applied to defendant for transportation for so many men, including servants, and obtained it. The question in the case is whether Floyd was on the defendant's train of cars as a passenger, or whether he was there as the servant of Thweatt, who was a member of the military organization, being transported over defendant's road, for the purpose specified in the record. If the slave Floyd, was on the defendant's railroad train as a passenger at the time he was killed, then the defendant is liable, but if he was on the defendant's railroad train at the time he was killed as the servant of Thweatt, who was a member of that military organization, for which transportation was obtained, and was included as a part of those for whom it was obtained, then the defendant, under the ruling of this court in this, and similar cases, is not liable. This question, in view of the evidence contained in the record, was not fairly submitted to the jury the charge of the court, but on the contrary, the court charged the jury. "If you should believe from the evidence, that the railroad company refused to carry Floyd as a part of, on an adjunct to the company of soldiers, but demanded, and *received* from his master or any one having him in charge by permission of his master, his fare as an ordinary passenger, then the rule of *inpari delicto* does not apply." This charge of the court assumes, that there was evidence that the defendant had *received* Floyd's fare as an ordinary passenger, whereas, the evidence is that *no fare was paid*. The fact that the conductor of the defendant demanded Floyd's fare, is not *conclusive* evidence that he was a passenger, under the evidence in the record, but was a fact to be considered by the jury in relation to that point in the case. In our judgment, the charge of the court to the jury, in view of the evidence contained in the record at the last trial of the case, was error. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

L. T. Downing, Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error.
Henry L. Benning, M H. Blandford, for defendant.

Albert E. Mitchell, et al., vs. Universal Life Insurance Company. Complaint, from Muscogee.

McCAY, J.

1. A life insurance policy provided that the annual premiums should be payable on the 22d of May in each year, and in an action against the company it was proposed to prove by parol, that at the time of the making of the contract it was agreed between the company's agent and the assured that the payments should be made in the fall of each year:

HELD, that the evidence was properly rejected. To justify the introduction of parol evidence to contradict a written contract on the ground of fraud, the fraud charged must be in the execution of the contract.

2. A contract required by law to be in writing cannot be shown to have been altered by parol after its execution.

Judgment affirmed.

H. L. Benning, J. M. Russell, M. H. Blandford, for plaintiffs in error.
Little & Crawford, Ingram & Crawford, for defendant.

Appleton P. Collins vs Joseph Clayton, trustee. Injunction, from Bibb.

TRIPPE, J.

1. Equity will not aid a defendant in actions of law as to matters of set-off and recoupment when his legal remedies are complete and adequate.

2. Though the actions are brought in a court whose jurisdiction is limited to amounts less than the aggregate sum set up by the defenses of set-off and recoupment, that does not affect the above principle when the several pleas are only of a sum which is less than the notes embraced in each of the pending suits.

3. If all the notes sued on be for one and the same consideration, the whole defense of recoupment may be made to one of the actions, and the plea of usury filed to another.

4. In this case it was not made sufficiently to appear that the aggregate amount of these defenses exceeded the sum of the notes included in each action, so as to authorize the injunction prayed for.

5. A vendor should not be enjoined from collecting the purchase money due, because there are judgments against a chartered bank in which he is a stockholder, and to which his property by the charter may be subject—when he swears and there is nothing shown to the contrary—that he had bills of the bank before suit was brought against it, and now holds them—which, under the charter, are more then his liability under the judgments—that he has property in his possession liable to the judgments, even if they can be enforced against him, twenty times greater than his proportion of said indebtedness—and further, offers in his answer to give bond and security sufficient to protect his vendee against all loss.

Judgment reversed.

Whittle & Gustin, for plaintiff in error.
Lanier & Anderson, Hill & Harris, by brief, for defendant.

The Memphis Express Robbers.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Matt Morris, alias Pittsburgh Matt, the last of the quartette engaged in the express robbery here the first of February, arrived here this morning, and is now in jail. As the four men have already been indicted they will have a speedy trial, and it is generally believed that Morris and Johnston will pay the penalty of their crime upon the scaffold. Johnston, who was at first cold and defiant, has completely broke down since learning that his offense is punishable with death, and shriks and yells like a madman.

—"Fay," writing of a Brooklyn young person, says in a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal: "One of the girl's acquaintances gave a party, to which she invited quite a number of her companions. A young man who had a grudge against the girl called upon each lady and offered himself as an escort. To each he said: "Don't tell that I am going to the party with you, for I have a reason, which I will tell you when I call.' The girls had dresses made, and their heads were dressed by hair-dressers. Each one waited in vain for her escort, and he did not call for any, so that the party was minus girls; and he actually had the audacity to attend the party that he might enjoy the discomfiture of the young hostess, who perpetually wondered why so many stayed away. This sort of revenge was so new and startling that I was anxious for particulars as to the number of thrashings the young villain got, but, to my regret, was told that it was thought both a funny and ingenious way of giving "tit for tat."

—"Is Bessie Turner to be considered a product of Plymouth church?" asks the Sun. This goes directly to the problem which has for several months been agitating Brooklyn, as to whose production Bessie really is. Thus far her genealogy has eluded the most vigilant search and scrutiny. After considering the various attempts to impose some sort of parentage upon her, and the probable causes of her firm rejection of all family connections, we have come to the conclusion that Bessie, like Topsy, is an instance of spontaneous generation.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

REV. BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

Of Macon, Leaves the Episcopal Church—His Reasons for Joining Bishop Cummins.

The withdrawal of the Rev. Benjamin Johnson is announced to Bishop Beckwith as follows:

To Bishop J. W. Beckwith, D. D., of the Diocese of Georgia:

MACON, March 1st, 1875.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR: Having resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Macon, with the view of transferring my services to the Reformed Episcopal church, it only remains for me to inform you that I shall no longer officiate as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The movement of Bishop Cummins, when it occurred, took me entirely by surprise. Never for a moment doubting the purity of his convictions, I nevertheless felt and expressed sincere regret that he had not remained to represent his Protestant principles within the Episcopal church. Time and ecclesiastical events have fully vindicated the wisdom and providence of his movement. Persuaded that God is indeed with him, and convinced and guided, I humbly trust, by the Holy Spirit, I have solemnly decided to "go with him."

It has been my constant belief, that to save itself and accomplish its true historic mission, Episcopacy must have a strong Protestant presentation. This it cannot have or hold, as long as the Romish compromises of Queen Elizabeth remain in the prayer-book—those compromises which Pope Pius IV so fully approved, offering to legalize the book if only his supremacy were acknowledged It is the judicial opinion of lord chief justice Coleridge, given in a late speech before the missionary societies of Great Britain, that so long as sacerdotalism is so clearly recognized in the prayer book, ritualism cannot be legally condemned. It strongly confirms this high testimony, that Pusey and DeKoven are abundantly satisfied with the book as it is. Easily can they find support therein for their theories of baptismal regeneration and eucharistic adoration.

Revision is a vital necessity. Convinced that the last general convention lost a grand opportunity, and despairing of this result from the church as now dominated by sacramentarianism, my conscience impels me to seek relief in the Reformed Episcopal church. Here I have the prayer-book as the Reformers themselves left it; all preserved that is dear and precious in order, discipline and devotion; those errors eliminated which have wrought such endless confusion and obstruction to the church, and which have rendered my ministry a perpetual protest. With many others, I prayerfully looked to the last general convention to do this work, but in vain. And now how many, who loved the Episcopal church as their very lives, must seek elsewhere that gospel liberty and those protestant affiliations denied by our own mother church.

The orders of Bishop Cummins are, of course, as valid as those given by and *carried out of Rome* by the English reformers, and from which all our English and American Episcopacy is derived. As valid, surely, as those of Bishop Reinkens, received from the (alone) archbishop of Utrecht, and so conspicuously acknowledged by the churches of England and the United States. Moreover, if episcopacy be of *divine* right, as you believe, then it must be indestructible by human anathema. God-given, it must also be God-taken to be lost. But it *cannot* be that the *essence* of a spiritual religion *resides* in external administration. Therefore this ministry contents me, chiefly concerned am I for the greater *practical* issues held and solved by this reformed movement. Justification by faith *only*, and uncontradicted by baptismal justification. Regeneration by the word of God, instead of invariable baptismal regeneration. Sanctification, not by eucharistic repetitions, but "through *the truth*, by the spirit of God." These great *practical* questions, happily solved upon most clear warrant of scripture, give a sublime unity and force to the reformed prayer-book as a spiritual educator and guide. I miss nothing that I ever loved in the old prayer book, only those doctrines the distinctive property of the papacy, and which so long have been betraying the church into Romanism, and its imitation. This, Rt. Rev. sir, is a brief summary of the convictions which induce my present step. Great will be the gain, in the unmixed simplicity of gospel teachings, in the extended area of christian charity, that charity which is the very soul of the truth.

Many memories of profound and glorious interest crowd my mind as I write this; memories that I trust will meet me on the eternal shore, and help on my heavenly joy. But duty is clear before me, and the God of light and truth must be obeyed.

In christian sincerity, I am yours truly and respectfully,

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

HOW TO SPELL "INDIAN."

A Danbury Spelling Match.

The Danbury News says:

An impromptu spelling school was inaugurated in Merrill's grocery, Saturday evening. A young man, who last winter aided Mr. Couch in the management of the north centre school, conducted the school. The first word he gave out was Indian.

The first man said, "I-n, in, d-i-n, din—Indin."

The teacher shook his head. "Well, I declare, I thot I had it," said the speller, with keen disappointment; but he picked up when the second man started and eyed him with considerable anxiety.

The next man, with desperate earnestness, said, "I-n, in, d-e, de, inde, u n, un—Irdeun."

Then he sighed, and gazed anxiously at the teacher, while an old party at the end of the bench, who was watching the efforts with derisive amusement, turned the quid in his mouth and said:

"You ain t within a rod on it; but go on; let some more try."

The teacher told the second speller that he also had failed, whereupon he sighed again.

Then the third man took hold. He squared himself upon the seat and holding up his finger, and with becoming dignity, ticked off the letters as follows: "I-n, in, d-a, da, inda, i-n, in,—Indain."

The old party on the end of the bench who had been teetering on the precipice of a laugh while this effort was being made, snickered out in a loud guffaw at its conclusion.

"Well that's a spell for you, I mus' say." And then he laughed again. The speller said nothing, but his face turned very red when his failure was announced, and cast a baleful glance at the old party, whose turn had now come and who said:

"And now I'll tackle that little word." and he smiled all over his face, while his eyes winked with merriment, and looking sideways from one to tne other, he spelled rapidly—

"I-n in, g-i-n gin, Ingin."

His smile deepened into a broad grin as he watched the chagrin flush to the countenances of the other spellers, who had been mis'ed all the time of a wrong pronunciation of the whole word. He was grinning with all his might, when the teacher said:

"You ain't got the right word."

"Wh-ah-ot?" and he bore down on the brazenfaced youth a look calculated to freeze him to the bone.

"Indian is the word. There is no such word as Ingin," said the teacher.

"Oh, there isn't, hey? (sarcastically). You know, of course. You know all about it. You pimply—"

"But, my dear sir, I—"

"You needn't apologize to me," shouted the old party, stamping the floor with his cane. "Who be you, any way, putting on your airs about me? I could twist your scrawny neck off of you in two minutes, you white-livered puppy, you."

"But, my dear sir, let me ex——"

"It tisn't ingin, is it?" ground out the old chap between his teeth. "It's somethin' else, I suppose. O yes! you know, of course. And a nice one you are with your eddication. Why don't your mother send back them apples she borrowed a month ago?" and he looked around the store with a triumphant glare of sarcasm.

"But just hear me—"

"Hear you! Who are you any way? What's your father? When's he drawed a sober breath, I should like to know? An' where's your smart brother, Ben? In prison somewhere, I'll be bound. Oh, I know yer hull family like a book And a wuss lot than they are can't be found in this neighborhood, and you just put that in your pipe and smoke it, you egregrious ass. Talk to me about spellin'," and the old man, stamping his cane again, stalked passionately out of the store.

The lesson was postponed.

A COWARD'S PLOT.

A Citizen of Newark Tries to Have His Wife Assassinated—He Employs a Man to do the Deed—He is Arrested and Locked Up.

A plot to murder a woman, says the New York Times of Saturday, was made public yesterday by the police authorities of Newark, who have been cognizant of it for several days, but have refrained from taking any action in order that it might be fully developed. The information was given to Chief Wambold by a young man named Norwood Hatfield, who had been employed to do the deed, but he proved to be of a different character from what was supposed by his employer. His story is, that about the 7th instant, an elderly man, who subsequently proved to be William Cunningham, of No. 146 Warren street, called upon him at his house, No. 111 Pacific street, and requested him to go out for a few minutes, as he had some business to transact with him The two went to a neighboring saloon, and Cunningham then said he had heard that Hatfield was a good fighter, that two of his brothers were under indictment, and that he would be willing to do any kind of work to make some money. Hatfield has the reputation of being a rough character, but is not a desperado, as the sequel will prove. Cunningham then went on to say that he wanted a man murdered. Hatfield said his first impulse was to "punch the fellow's head," but on reflection he thought it better to learn the plot and frustrate it. Accordingly, he professed his willingness to undertake the job, provided it paid well and did not involve any very extraordinary risk. Cunningham appeared pleased, and declined to give any further information until his plans were perfected. Another interview was held on the following day at another saloon, and then Cunningham divulged his scheme. In the meantime, however, Hatfield had informed his mother of the proposition made to him, and by her advice had consulted with Justice Mills, who advised him to lead Cunningham on in the belief that he intended to carry out the job in good faith. At the second interview Cunningham informed Hatfield that it was his wife he wanted murdered, but no definite plan was agreed upon. Several other interviews were held. Hatfield in the mean time, keeping Justice Mills and Chief of Police Wambold fully informed of everything that occurred. It was finally decided that Cunningham should leave the rear kitchen door of the house open, and that Hatfield should enter the house, go up stairs to the room in which Cunningham and his wife slept, and after dispatching the victim as quietly as possible, gag and bind Cunningham so that no suspicion should fall on him. In order to avoid the possibility of making any mistake, it was arranged that Hatfield should meet Cunningham on Thursday afternoon, on the corner of Broad and Market streets, and without giving any sign of recognition follow him to the house to ascertain the exact location of the rooms. This was done, but at another interview during the afternoon the plan was altered, and it was decided that the attempt should be made at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In order that he might be able to prove an alibi, Cunningham was to leave the house at 6:30, proceed to the Morris and Essex railroad depot, and take the 6:45 train for Broomfield, returning to Newark about 8:30 o'clock. In the mean time Hatfield was to secrete himself in the vicinity of the house, and, after the departure of Cunningham's son, enter and strike her a deadly blow with a slungshot. If that did not kill her, it would stun her so that she could make no out-cry, and then the work of assassination could be finished with the aid of a knife. Thursday night Hatfield informed Chief Wambold that the plans were all completed, and the Chief made his arrangements. At the appointed time yesterday morning Hatfield, accompanied by detective Haggerty, proceeded to a saloon opposite Cunningham's house, and saw him leave and hasten in the direction of the Morris and Essex railroad depot. The detective then entered the house and requested Mrs. Cunningham to accompany him to headquarters. She was questioned, and stated that she and her husband were not living happily together; that he had not spoken to her for the last three months, and that about a year ago he had tried to poison her. She is the mother of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. Cunningham, although a man of means, only allowed her two dollars and a half a week to provide for the house. While she was making her statement, detective Haggerty went to the Morris and Essex railroad depot, and on the arrival of the train from Bloomfield, arrested Cunningham. When the officer laid his hand on his shoulder, and before he had said anything, Cunningham asked whether anything serious had happened at the house. His subsequent conversation at headquarters showed plainly that he thought his wife had been killed. His mind was not disabused of this idea until late in the afternoon, and when told that she had not been killed, he ejaculated, "Thank God!" Cunningham is agent for a wholesale grocery house in New York. He is held for examination.

Summary of State News.

MONTICELLO.—Stonewall, Gen. E. L. Thomas' war horse, died in Monticello on the 23rd. He was twenty years of age.—*Banner.*

VALDOSTA.—Valdosta is planting out shade trees, among them pecan trees—Okeefeenokee expedition postponed.—*Times.*

BRUNSWICK.—Crabs are ripe—Rev. C. A. Fulwood celebrated his silver wedding—Saw palmetto is being shipped in large quantities to Baltimore to a paper manufacturer.—*Appeal.*

FRANKLIN.—The first snake of the season made his appearance wearing of the green—J. B. Merrill, J. B. Redwine, P. H. Whitaker admitted to the bar.—*News.*

CUMMING.—The first ballot in the Gainesville convention, will stand, Bell 36; Hill 21; scattering 6. Bell will be nominated on the twelfth ballot—*Clarion.*

SAVANNAH.—Four passenger cars are being built at the A. & G. Railroad shops for the Coast line road—A night blooming cereus, eight feet high, delights Bull street—The Easter offerings of Christ Church Sunday School amounted to $2 00—One hundred prisoners in jail.—*News.*

ROME.—A sow in Rome has had 38 pigs in thirteen months and twenty days.—*Courier.*

GRIFFIN.—Tom Freeman, constable in Aikens district, has been committed to jail for failing to pay over money collected by him.——Prospect for spring trade excellent.—*Messenger.*

The Methodist sunday School pic nic to Stone Mountain May first.—*News.*

FORSYTH.—Messrs. Proctor & Proctor sold $600 worth of goods for cash in one day.——Hiram Phinazee sold one day last week 27 bales of cotton at 15 cents per pound.—*Advertiser.*

MACON.—James Venable was shot on Sunday by his step-son, Charles Mullaly, in the left knee. The difficulty grew out of a family quarrel. The shootist is 16 years old.——A negro conjurer has been jailed and his conjurations are turned into adjurations.——Anna Dickinson is expected soon and Colonel Jones, of the Telegraph, is happy.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

AUGUSTA.—The 53d annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church will be held in Atlanta on May 6th.—*Constitutionalist.*

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.—W. L. Zachary to Miss Florence Price, both of Jasper county.

G. F. Parsons, of Texas, to Miss Zina Evett, of Heard county.

J. T. Monroe, of Hall county, and Miss Katie Sisson, of Forsyth county.

J. H. Bennett and Miss Isabella Woodliff, of Forsyth county.

Mr. Frank Irish and Miss Janie Hughes, of Forsyth county.

Col. T. N. Winn, to Mrs. Laura Glenn Ganlon, only surviving daughter of Bedford Brown, of N. C., in Liberty county.

Robert H. Perry, of Rome, to Miss Lucy Stone, of Greensboro.

DIED IN GEORGIA.—J. W. Harris, Sr., of Wayne, at Waycross.

Mrs. S. E. Eley, near Franklin.

Rev. W. B. Williams, of Hall county.

W. Crow, of Forsyth county.

Rev. J. C. Stiles, of Savannah.

J. W. Bradbury, near Rome.

J. M. Sanders, of Crawford county.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 26.—Eighty convicts in the state prison, at work in the foundry, made a bold and desperate attempt to escape at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They suddenly quit work, overpowered the guard, tied and blinded them, and succeeded in partially cutting a hole through the outer wall when the general alarm was given. The outside guard rushed to the rescue, and on top of the walls, forced the convicts, at the muzzles of their Spencer rifles, to desist further attempt at escape. The leaders in the conspiracy were promptly dealt with, and all is quiet again.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marll-ly

ATLANTA

Wednesday Morning, March 31, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning. Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Sale of impounded cows.
Flowers at auction.
Twenty five dollars reward.
Jewelry at auction.
Colored boy wanted.
One hundred bushels of sweet potatoes wanted.
Friends of Guilford, Wood & Co.
Ripley's crockery auction.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

THE TORNADO SUFFERERS.

What Has Been Done.

The following were the receipts, yesterday, to the above fund:

J. E. Butler, 100 barrels of flour; Mrs. Chase, $2; W. P. Pattillo, $3; J. M. Ball, $5; C. C. Hammock, for himself and others, $10; J. Stephens, $2; T. H. Horsey & Co., $10; J. H. Logan, $1; W. S. Thomson, $3; C. H. Strong, $2; R. A. Anderson, $2; R. Peters, $10; Bishop J. W. Beckwith, $10; Nunnally, Hollman & Co., 10 barrels of flour.

The following amounts, in checks, cash and articles, we e sent off:

Check for $200, to W. I. Hudson, of Harris county.

Check for $200, to Sam Maxwell, of Talbotton.

To Perino Brown, Haddock's Station, Jones c unty, cash, $11; calico, $15; crockery, $.5; 7 barrels of flour, $49; total amount $100.

To the ordinary of Hancock county, 10 barrels of flour, $70; cash, $30; total $100.

To the ordinary of Warren county, 12 pairs of shoes, $18; 5 bedsteads, $35; tin ware $10; cash, $42; total $100.

To the ordinary of McDuffie county, crockery $30; 5 bedsteads, $30; provisions, $5; 2½ barrels of flour, $17.50; cash $17.50; total $100.

To the ordinary of Baldwin county, 1 barrel of hominy, $6; 4 bushels of meal, $4; 10½ barrels of flour, $75.25; cash $14 75; total $100.

To Mrs. Skipper, Forsyth street, shoes, $5; 308 pounds of flour.

Fresh Spring Goods.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Take pleasure in announcing the arrival of a splendid line of new spring silks, dress goods, parasols, kid gloves, grenadines, Hamburg edgings, hosiery, notions, ribbons, ladies straw hats (new styles), linens, table damask, towels, napkins, etc., etc., which are now offered at their low popular prices at 54 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ For other pri es and information in regard to the cheapest goods in the city, read our large advertisement. mar25—dtf

A Good Hoax.

A couple of lads, Monday, stuffed a pair of pants and shirt with straw, put on a mask, and laid the figure upon a bed in the back of a store, on Mitchell street.

Several persons were fooled, mistaking it for a dead man. One gentleman especially rushed out in a frantic manner for the police and coroner. He wanted to have the boys arrested when he discovered how he had been sold. It was a good hoax and for a short time created much excitement.

THIRTEEN marriages are reported to come off to-morrow.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall. mar 5—dtf

WE invite attention to the card of G. P. Guilford, late senior member of the firm of Guilford, Wood & Co.

Public Laws.

The Public Laws are now ready and can be had at this office. Price, $1 00 per copy, postage pa d. mar27—d&wtf

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a choice lot of flowers on Thursday.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain, at Dr Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall. mar25—dtf

THE reward of $25 offered for a horse stolen from W. S. Everett.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street. mar25—dtf

SPANISH sweet potatoes wanted,

JUST received, a full assortment of spring clothing, at HIRSCH'S, 50 and 62 Whitehall st. mar27 dtf

A Colored boy for an office is wanted.

CALL at Hirsch's for the latest novelties in spring clothing. 50 and 62 Whitehall street. mar27—dtf

THE second sale of impounded cows takes place April 6th, at the Pound.

MESSRS. EISEMAN BROTHERS, artist tailors, announce their opening of spring woolens, newest styles, latest designs, at reasonable figures. mar27—dtf

MAYSON & NORMAN will commence the sale of watches and jewelry to-night. These goods will be sold without reserve.

GREELEY said go West, we say go to Eiseman & Brothers, 55 Whitehall street, for spring clothing, ready-made or to order. mar27—dtf

A. K. SEAGO is offering inducements to those paying cash for supplies. He is also furnishing supplies to farmers on time. See advertisement.

WM. A. HAYGOOD invites attention to his new stock of carpets, oil clothes, curtains, mattings, etc. 21 Mariett street. mar28-d1w

A pleasant ball came off at the Kimball last night.

A LARGE stock of spring clothing for boys' and men's wear has just been received at Eiseman Brothers, 55 Whitehall street, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. mar27—dtf

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. would ask an inspection of their stock of summer silks, in stripes and plaids, and of their stock of grenadines, in plaids, stripes and plain. mar28-3t

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Isaac H. Haas, is this day changed to Haas Bros.
ISAAC H. HAAS,
JOSEPH C. HAAS,
Atlanta, March 20, 1875—dtf

TWENTY different styles and colors in spring suits opened to day at Eiseman Brothers, Clothiers and Tailors, 55 Whitehall street. Call and examine their immense stock of spring goods. mar27—dtf

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. have just received and opened the handsomest stock of dress goods ever bought by them, and embracing all the latest novelties in Circassian, Esmeralda, Fondante and Princesse Louise, suitings in plaid and plain clothes. mar28-3t

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. have received their entire stock of spring goods embracing many choice and special bargains. Ask to look at their 12½ yard wide domestic, better value than "fruit of the loom," and their 12½ percale, sold elsewhere at 20 cts. mar28-3t

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The ordinary issued licenses to the following parties last week:

WHITE.

C. H. Swift and Miss Willie Janes.
Mr. C N. Dickerson and Bracilla N. Harper.
Mr. Harry Fletcher and Miss Emma Sue Bishop.

COLORED.

Lewis S. Smith and Ella W. Pope.
James Beasley and Emmeline Wooding.
Spotswood Howard and Fannie Howard.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Opening of the Superior Court—James Ratterree, the Slayer of W. L. Clifton, Again Sentenced—Usury Case Before Judge Erskine, &c., &c.

Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

No. 5. Wm. D. Trammell et. al., vs. W. C. Johnston et. al. Equity, from Harris. Argued. Ingram & Crawford; E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. James M. Mobley, contra.

No. 6. Elizabeth Emory, ex., vs. James G. Smith, for use, &c. Complaint, from Harris. Argued. James M. Mobley; E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. L. L. Stanford; M. H. Blanford, contra.

No. 7. Continued.

No. 19. Dismissed for defective service.

No. 8. W. A. Daniel vs. Swift, Murphy & Co. Complaint from Talbot. Argued. Willis & Willis; M. H. Blanford, for plaintiff in error. E. H. Worrill, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Worrill, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The following business was transacted:

J. E. Johnson & Co. vs. J. M. Holbrook. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $710 20 principal, with interest and costs.

Herman Martin vs. Mary E. Martin, and John G. Martin. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $1,000 principal with interest and costs.

Richard M. Pate vs. John Cobb. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $353 principal with interest and costs.

W. C. Williams vs. W. J. Wootten. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $153 principal with interest and costs.

E. A. Holley vs. W. J. Wootten. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $369 66 principal, besides interest and costs.

R. L. Gamble vs. James M. Mackey. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $425 96 principal with interest and costs.

Thomas F. Lackey, plaintiff in error vs. Helen C. Bostwick. Defendant in error. Judgment of superior court affirmed by supreme court. Lester & Thomson for Bostwick.

Carhart & Bro. vs. Willis P. Chisolm. Mortgage, etc. Rule made absolute against defendant. A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff.

Laura Paris vs. Charles Paris. Libel for divorce. Ordered that the Solicitor General J. T. Glenn represents the defendant. Jno. H. Gavan vs. John L. Johnson, et. al. dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney, Peeples & Howard, for defendant. Michael Kries vs. F. M. Benteen. Disqualified case, John Stephens, agreed upon to preside as Judge *pro tem* and case dispensed. S. Well for plaintiffs; Hillyer & Bro., for defendants.

JAMES RATTERREE RE-SENTENCED.

James Ratterree's securities, to-wit: Alexander Ratterree, J. F. Trimble and Julia A. Ratterree, who had signed a bond for his appearance in the sum of $12,000, yesterday delivered him up in open court. The bond was then cancelled, and the securities discharged. The remittur from the supreme court affirming Judge Hopkins' sentence of the prisoner was received and entered on the minutes. The prisoner was then re-sentenced, as follows:

"It is ordered that the defendant, James Ratterree, be taken from the bar of this court to the jail of Fulton county, and be there safely kept until he is delivered to a guard to be sent for him from the Georgia penitentiary, and be carried by said guard to said penitentiary, and be confined at hard labor in the said penitentiary, or such other place as the governor may direct, for the full term of ten years, to be computed from the day of his delivery."

James Rutland, it will be remembered, killed W. L. Clifton by stabbing him to death with a knife. He was tried at the last fall term of the superior court for murder, and the jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary, and took his case to the supreme court, in the vain hope of obtaining a new trial. As is seen above, the court has affirmed the judgment of the court below, and Ratterree is again sentenced to his long and hard term of imprisonment. Nothing can save him now but executive clemency, and this we are afraid he stands a very slim chance of obtaining.

He is a mere lad, and stands some chance of seeing his long term of imprisonment through. Immediately after the passage of the sentence, he was placed in the custody of the sheriff and is now in jail.

THE HERRINGTON CASE.

The case of Dr. C. C. Herrington, who was at the last term of the superior court tried and convicted of the robbery of the Virginian Spencer, has been noted. Herrington was sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Hopkins, and took his case to the supreme court. While the case was pending before that tribunal, and before it had been brought to trial, Herrington died. The appropriate order was entered on the minutes.

Yesterday afternoon the court took up the regular call of the dockets, each in its order for the purpose of arranging the trial calendar. This occupied the whole session.

The United States Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE.

The courts met at their usual hour, and transacted the following business:

DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs Harrison Barker and James deWitt Heward. Indictment for obstructing United States deputy marshals. Case *nol pros'd* on motion of the United States attorney, and order to forfeit bond set aside. J. C. Brown; W. F. Tindlay and Gartrell, for defense.

Same vs William F. M. Grennoy. Indictment for illicit distilling. Order taken to forfeit bond. Brown, Findley and DeGraffenried and Gartrell, for defense.

Same, vs. Willis Porterfield, information for illicit distillery. Trial, verdict guilty. Sentence suspended because of defendant's having a cancer on his mouth and throat, until the further consideration of the court. The defendant was allowed to return home. Culberson for defence.

Same, vs. William McClutchey, information for illicit distillery, &c. Verdict not guilty. Culberson & DeGraffenreid for defence.

Same, vs. Holton Thurman, information for illicit distillery, &c., discontinued by the United States attorney, on payment of all costs. Hillyer & Bro. for defendence.

Same, vs Perry Pence, Principal, and W. S. Erwin, surety Indictment against Peace for aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits, and forfeiture of land for non-appearance. Penalty remitted on payment of all costs. Milledge for defence.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. James Morris. Indictment for passing and making counterfeit nickel coin. Order to forfeit bond for nonappearance. DeGraffenried & Hilliard for defence.

Jared I. Whitaker for the use of Emmett D. Dodge vs. John D. Pope. Assumpsit. Bleckley for plaintiff. Akerman for defence. This case was opened Monday. It was transferred from the state to the federal courts, and is brought by the plaintiff to recover certain usury he claims to have paid the defendant. It is being stoutly contested. Pending the introduction of testimony court adjourned until its usual hour to-day.

The Magistrates.

Justice Butt was engaged during a considerable portion of yesterday upon a case of alleged pocket book stealing. The defendant is a Mr. W. L. Davis, and the man from whom is charged to have stolen the pocket book rejoices in the the somewhat unusual name of Douglass D. Duesderry. It appeared that Mr. Duesderry was in his room in bed, when the defendant came in. He asked to borrow his pipe and tobacco. Duesderry told him to get it from his coat pocket, over the foot of the bed, and in his vest pocket was $18 75 in money, a few postage stamps, and some street car tickets. After Davis had left, Duesderry went to his clothes and says he missed the pocket-book. Mr. McAfee represented the state, and Mr. Dell the defense. The court, after a full hearing, sent the prisoner to jail in default of a bond of $100.

A German, by the name of John Kahfahl, got on the war path yesterday, and threatened to cowhide, maltreat and otherwise exterminate a friend of his. The friend had him arrested, and Justice McConnell required him to give a bond of $100 to keep the peace towards all the state's subjects.

A LARCENY AFTER TRUST CASE.

A negro named Glenn Howell was tried before Justice Walker yesterday afternoon for larceny after a trust. It appeared from the evidence that the negro woman, who prosecuted the case and who is named Lucy Easter, has some relatives living in Mississippi. One of these sent $15 in money to Glenn Howell to pay Lucy's transportation out there. Glenn received the money, but Lucy never received or saw either it or the transportation. Glenn says he sent the money back, but was unable to prove it. Mr. J. T. Finley appeared for the defendant and Captain E. P. Howell for the state. The court required the defendant to give a bond of $300 for his appearance before the superior court.

C. H. FILLEY, President. J. W. BUTCHER, Vice-President.
D. L. SKIDMORE, Sec'y and Tress.
"Western Oil Company,"
St. Louis, Missouri
STEAM OIL REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY AND MACHINE OIL, CAR AND AXLE GREASE AND REFINED TALLOW.
All Southern orders must be sent to
JAS. E. TATE,
P. O. Box 226,
Atlanta, Ga.
mar14-d1m&w2t

THE INDIANA EDITORS.

Arrived Yesterday and Leave To-Day.

Large Excursion Party of Eighty Odd.

Yesterday the excursion party of Indiana editors, numbering eighty or ninety, including many ladies, arrived in Atlanta by the Georgia train. They leave this morning on the Western & Atlantic road, and hence will not be able to see much of the Gate City of the south. These editors are the

REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALISTS

of the noble state of Indiana. We would they could spend a day with us. The party is stopping at the Kimball House. We append the names of

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

C. W. Ainsworth and wife, Plainfield Reform School Record. Mr. Ainsworth is manager of the excursion.
H. D. Walrath and wife, Leader, Cherokee, Iowa.
R. S. White and wife, Union, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
T. C. Phillips and daughter, Tribune, Kokomo.
F. B. Thomas, Democrat, Winamac.
H. H. Whitesides, News, Hutchinson, Ks.
M. L. Bundy and wife, Mercury, New Castle.
E. H. Staley and wife, Crescent, Frankfort.
H. L. Benham and wife, Musical Review, Indianapolis.
Mrs. N. E. Treat, Herald, Laporte.
Joseph Rogers, Courier, Newcastle.
Miss Alice Sutherland, Herald, Laporte.
A. G. Tebbs, Press, Lawrenceburg.
T. C. Mays, wife and son, Courier, Auburn.
S. M. Vooris, Jeffersonian, Franklin.
A. O. Meyrs, Enquirer, Cincinnati.
A. J. Halford, Indianapolis.
Will T. Walker, Republican, Martinsville.
J. G. Bain, Gazette, Martinsville.
O. O. Thwing, Journal, Indianapolis.
C. E. Turner, Herald, Indianapolis.
Albert Shannon, Herald, Anderson.
James Talmadge, Indianapolis.
Miss Metcalf, Press, Waterloo.
C. F. Shepherd, Independent, Richmond.
Mrs. D. M. Jordon, Sentinel, Fort Wayne.
H. P. Jones.
M. Y. Todisman, wife and mother, Democrat, Anderson.
H. Harrison, and wife, Pioneer, Lebanon.
Wallace DeWolf, and sister, Chicago.
E. P. Baker, Patriot, Lebanon.
Samuel Butler, News, Indianapolis.
J. E. Land, Star, Edinburgh.
David Webb, Star, Edinburgh.
P. S. Westfall and wife, Mail, Terre Haute.
H. Wishard, Herald, Fowler.
C. Maxwell, and wife, Pythian Journal, Indianapolis.
Miss Anna Brouse, Chicago.
Miss L. M. Coffin, Journal, Indianapolis.
F. J. Shepard, Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Dr. Prunk, Indianapolis.
H. Medaris, Home Journal, Lafayette
Mrs. M. Moreau, People, Indianapolis.
G. E. Leonard, Republican, Peru.
J. O. Ward, Peru.
J. H. Hanley, Sentinel, Fort Wayne.
J. O. Hardesty, Sun, Indianapolis.
E. M. Johnson and sister, Irvington.
J. B. Conner and wife, Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis.
B. F. Worth and wife, Citizen, Plainfield.
J. H. Binford, Indiana School Journal, Indianapolis.
W. W. Stevens, Democrat, Salem.
Howard Briggs, Press, Greencastle.
S. Turman, Herald, Bowling Green.
J. M. Patton, Messenger, Thorntown.
Joe. V. Lingle, Courier, Lafayette.
Murray Briggs, Democrat, Sullivan.
J. A. Hays, Union, Sullivan.
N. E. Black and wife, Reporter, Spiceland.
Thomas Mitchell, Democrat, Greenfield.
A E. Gordon and wife, Patriot, Lebanon.
George Hazzard, Courier, New Castle.
J. Millikin and wife, Courier, New Castle.
W. C. Gerard and wife, Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis.
S. E. Tilford and sister, Willer Tilford, and Mrs. Chambers, Publishing House, Indianapolis.

THE ROUTE

hence is to Nashville, and thence westward. President Brown has directed all facilities to be extended the editors over the W. & A. R. Road.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

What an Intelligent Correspondent Thought of the State Agricultural Convention at Thomasville.

(New York World Correspondent.)

The condition of agriculture in the state of Georgia is very encouraging. Without decreasing the cotton crop the corn crop has been steadily increased year by year, and this result is owing mainly to lessons from experiments carried on, and scientific agriculture applied to practice by Dr. E. M. Pendleton, at the state agricultural college. In brief, they have learned that by rich fertilizers they can raise as much on five acres as they once did on fifteen. These results of Dr. Pendleton's experiments have been brought to notice by practical men, and enforced through the influence and publications of the state agricultural society and the grange. The real business of the meeting at Thomasville was commenced with the reading of a paper by Dr. Pendleton, in which he detailed the result of last year's experiments. The location of the state agricultural college is Athens, the elevation probably 800 feet above sea level, and the soil decomposed granite, usually red in color. All experiments were on one acre.

He summed up, that for every $1 of labor and fertilizers expended was realized: In oats, $1 36; in corn, 1 15; in cotton, $1 92. It is but fair to say that he places the selling price of his corn at $1, whereas not one out of a dozen farmers in Georgia buy as low as that price.

SUPERPHOSPHATES AND COTTON-SEED.

The results of various experiments show that a mixture of superphosphates and cotton-seed worked best of all fertilizers. In the discussion on the report a number of practical farmers stated that they added stable manure. Mr. J. S. Newman, of Sparta, stated that he used 750 pounds of stable manure, 750 pounds cotton seed, and 500 pounds of ground bone, and found it better than any ammoniated superphosphate he could get, where it did not cost him one-fourth as much. A number of practical farmers confirmed this statement Professor White said such a mixture contained by analysis only 1½ per cent. of ammonia, yet thought well of the mixture, but preferred the superphosphate to the ground bone. It was plainly evident from the discussion that the farmers of Georgia are rapidly learning that they need at most go no further than South Carolina for any fertilizer that they must buy, and observation along the railroad lines shows that they are putting this knowledge to practice. Everywhere I saw piles of the compost to be scattered in the cotton rows.

COTTON PLANT A FERTILIZER.

Continuing the same subject, Dr. W. L. Jones, of Athens, editor of the Southern Cultivator, stated that the stems, roots and bolls of the cotton plant on one acre contained as much nitrogen as two tons of clover hay, and that it would pay as well to plough them under as to fertilize with the cotton seed; in fact, the stems, leaves and bolls contained three times as much nitrogen as the seed from the same ground. This statement by Dr. Lavender, of Barnesville, confirmed by relating his own practical experience.

EXPERIENCE MEETINGS.

During the evening "experience meetings" were held, in which many practical facts were brought forward, principally bearing on the fertilization and culture of cotton. Mr. Moses, a fruit-grower on the Central railroad, spoke of the profit he derived from peaches, chiefly, however, in the Savannah market. Hale's early seemed to be his favorite of early peaches. The whole south and southwest of Georgia is one of the best fruit regions on the earth. The great trouble with it is distance to the market; but liberal rates from the Atlantic and Gulf road have done of much of late to encourage the culture of fruit. Near Thomasville. Mr. John Stark has an orchard of grapes and fruit of thirty-nine acres which promise well. Judges say his pear trees are the finest ever seen in Georgia, and the yield is certainly astonishing.

THE INTERMINE SYSTEM.

The meeting closed with an address from R. H. Hardaway, of Thomasville, on "Gardening," in which he advocated the inter mine system—that is, manure rich and plant thick. He makes in that latitude and sandy soil as fine cabbages as any in New England. Judge Hardaway does not preach alone—he practices; he believes in a little farm well manured and well tilled His fifteen-acre field is a model, and he has produced, by sworn measure, over 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, but he planted in double rows and manured with 600 bushels of cotton seed to the acre. He is not alone, for though Thomas county was one suffering most severely by the losses of the war, she now produces all her corn, and over 20,000 bushels for sale. Then, too, the women are not behind the men, for it is on record of one maiden fair who last year made five bales of cotton with her own hands, and a widow who, left hopelessly in debt, did not despair, but has paid it all, and now stands free before the world with $800 in bank.

The convention was the largest ever held by the state agricultural society, and I have nowhere seen a larger or more intelligent audience.

The Charleston Ill Infirmary.

The above infirmary is represented at the Kimball House by physicians, who are filling the appointment of Dr. Vanmeter, at this place, the latter having been incapacitated by sudden illness at a previous town, from being here himself. This we know will be a disappointment to many. But the above physicians are direct from the infirmary, and people must know that very many cases have been under the treatment of the infirmary and cured, who never saw Dr. Vanmeter. These physicians will remain at the Kimball House only to-day and to-morrow, March 31 and April 1. The afflicted might at least call and see them.

GOOD, GOOD, GOOD.

It's All Good.

NEWNAN, GA., March 29, 1875.

Dear Constitution—I am here. Had a good day to come—the conductor was good—stopped me at a good town, where the people are good—men, women and children are good—houses are good—yards are good—fences good—chickens good—ministers good, churches good, congregations good—lawyers good—doctors good—merchants good—dentists good—merchants' trade good—dull trade good. The Jeff Davis House is good—Col. Thomas, its proprietor, is good—his rooms good—his table good—servants good—water good—his cows good, his milk is good, and I am in a good way—and good gracious how good she can sing who lives close by. Her face is good, her songs are good, her performance is good, her piano is good, and, great goodness, her good voice is good, and when she says good-bye my sorrow is good, and when they ride the ride is good. Now just here I must ask you to allow me to pause and reflect upon the evening of the ride. The first ocular demonstration of the turn-out taught me to set it down as a self-Ev-I-Dent fact that there was a new phaeton standing in front of the Davis House, with four horses harnessed thereto and four of the blood bugs of these precincts in *statu quo* upon the cushions of said carriage, calling for a gentleman, sojourning this way on a mission, picking affliction from the pearly gems of the unfortunate gentleman, got in, got on the right seat, and felt like the right man in the right place. Though the carriage was new, they had got a Dent in it, and we went Thomasing around with Fisher after a Berry-riding far away in the distance, o'er hill and dale, pebble, brook, and running water, cracking merry jokes, and bowing to the ladies on the steps and at the windows and strange to say, all four of the horses traveled at the same time. Here we went up the hill and down the level, like granny's puppy who treed the—er, well, we'll not mention him. We rode and rode, and saw the mineral spring, and the Kellogg School—College Temple, and they were good; and E. Melville Bonham was there, and he was good; but of all the goods, it is so good to come to a little city, and find many of the old ones to know you—knew you when you was a baby, and say the baby was good, and such a sweet little thing you were, and how much good it done 'em to take me up in their laps and kiss me, and—and—and—and—to be continued. Yours anon, H.

Spelling.

The competitive orthographic mania is extending its magic spell all over the land, and all class distinctions (except those of high-school classes are merged in a common desire to "get the best" in dodecasyllabic diacriticism. This week the war of words reaches (where it should by rights have begun) the New England home of the Great Unabridged, (for, as Paris is France, so Boston may be taken to include Connecticut whence arose the Noachian deluge of Websterian kakography which has flooded the literature of all the eastern states), and in a few days the hub will witness a battle wherein the contending hosts comprise on the one hand journalists, proof-readers and compositors, and on the other an equal number of selected combatants from the public schools. In such a *guerre à l'outrance*, of course, "Death or victory" will be the cry, and neither party will yield while the breath of life endures. And, aside from the shudder which it must cause in every delicately organized nervous system to think of the inevitable incidental murder of the innocent Queen's English, we do not know that the public need particularly care which side is totally annihilated. The extinction of the New England press would not materially diminish the amount of news put into general circulation, and the extirpation of the pert school pedant would be a blessing to the generations which in that case would happily remain unborn. The ranks are numerically equal, but to balance the superior weight of brass wherewith the maturer warriors may be armed, there are discordant elements within their lines. The journalist anathematizes the compositor and the proof-reader alike; the compositor detests the journalist for his crooked copy, and the proof-reader for his vexatious corrections; while the proof-reader entertains a silent but undying enmity against both his persecutors. The terms of the encounter are, therefore, nearly even, and no one can forecast the victory. Brief time will tell the issue. PALLAS, defend the right!

But for such a strife it is of some practical importance to have an agreement as to what is the right, and with this regard lexicographical enterprises turn their currents far awry and local customs differ still more widely. Not to mention the "hi ht" and "center" of the Websterian school, or the "honour" and "valour" of English writers, there are authorities to be found for many diversities of spelling. An Englishman distinguishes the floors of a house from tales of fiction by calling them "storeys"—which would undoubtedly be condemned on a Boston platform—and insists that Americans commonly misspell the word which he writes "kerbstone;" pedagogues are divided in opinion as to whether "befal," "recal," "traveler," etc, should have one or two; and numerous similar instances might be adduced. Then again there are modes of spelling which, although etymologically indefensible, are almost sanctioned by general usage, as where writers and proof-readers persist in using the Greek "zeta" in the last syllable of Latin words like "civilize," or, if they be taught its impropriety in such connection (which by the way, our British contemporaries write "connexion") supplant it by an indiscriminate "s" in Greek derivatives like "sympathise." Whereas Hellenistic scribe wishes to retain the "kappa," the modern proof-reader defies etymology and orthoepy by substituting a "c" in "skeptic" and its congeners, and each cites his favorite dictionary in support of his view of the question. "Spelling-matches" may be of service in popularizing the respective sequence of letters in "detach" and "dispatch," "seize" and "siege," "receive" and "relieve," and may even induce the provincial journalist or pedagogue not to spell the penultimate of "preventable" with an "i," or that of "admissible" with an "a;" but in the absence of any fixed criterion the orthography of a considerable part of the English vocabulary is, like that of Mr. Weller's name, "a matter o' taste," and to award a prize for perfect proficiency among more advanced disputants we have no settled rules on which to found a satisfactory judgment.

Personal Paragraphs.

—President John W. Garrett spent last night in Macon, and will reach Atlanta via. Central road at 2 P. M; goes to Kimball House He travels in his private car, "Maryland"—the finest car in the United States. The party consists of President G., wife and daughter; his son, Robert Garrett, and lady, and Mr. Samuel Spencer, supervisor of trains on the Metropolitan, the Valley and Alexandria branches of the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. S. was formerly a citizen of Columbus, and ranked among the rising young men of our state. Mr. Robert Garrett is president of the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and a permanent banker and capitalist of Baltimore. President Garrett comes to observe the importance of our growing city. An invitation to this end was extended to him by mail from our city officials, but doubtless missed its destination, as no reply has been received. After a day in Atlanta, he will return by Charlotte Air-line, taking the Washington City and Virginia Midland rail route at Danville for Baltimore.

—Mr. Potter, the supervising architect of the treasury, reached here yesterday, and left for New Orleans, while here he inspected the site for the custom house. The plans and specifications will soon be ready.

—Bishop Beckwith left yesterday for Savannah, Ogeechee river and Darien. He will preach at Griffin on the 15th of April, and be in Atlanta on the 16th.

—Right Rev. R. B. Elliott D. D., Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, was in the city yesterday, en route for San Antonio. —*Galveston News 26th.*

—Bishop Pierce passed through the city to Florida on Saturday. He will return in May and remain here some days.—*Sav. News.*

A Case for Sympathy.

Editors Constitution: A Mr. Williams, an ex-confederate soldier, who hails from South Carolina, and who, during the late war with the states, received several bullet holes through his body, still is suffering great pain, and very often causes hemorrhages of the lungs. He was noticed to have seated himself very suddenly this evening on some rock around the First Methodist church, and had it not been for the watchful eye of young Mr. Frierson, of the firm of Frierson & Son, the poor fellow might have strangled to death from the flow of blood that was gushing from his lungs; but he saw him and ran to his relief, and did everything to alleviate his sufferings. He was carried to Mr. Frierson's store, and kindly cared for. He has a certificate showing that he is a master mason, and states that he is trying to get to his relations near Macon. He deserves the sympathy of all. Mr. Frierson has taken him to Mrs. Watt's boarding house for food and lodging.

If you think this worthy of space in your valuable paper, you will publish; if not, please consign it to your waste basket.

Respectfully,
EYE WITNESS.

G. H. MERRIFIELD, the anatomical shoemaker, will open his shop at No. 16 Peachtree street, under Phillips & Crew's, to-morrow. Give him a call.

POLICE NEWS.—Five city arrests were made yesterday, all upon charges of disorderly conduct. No more serious offences.

A concert will be given at James' Hall to-night for a benevolent purpose.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Three Lieutenants, Three Sergeants and Thirty-Five Patrolmen.

Ordinance Adopted by the General Council, and Subsequently by the Board of Aldermen.

ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

The general council met. Present, his honor, Mayor Hammock, and a full board, except Councilman Turner.

The ordinance and police committees submitted the following ordinance:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained that from and after the first of April, that the Police Department of Atlanta shall consist of the following officers and men, each of which shall receive the compensation provided for and prescribed by this ordinance:

A Chief of Police to furnish and maintain his own horse, $1800 per annum.

Three Lieutenants of Police to furnish and maintain their own horses, $1100 each per annum.

Three sergeants at $2.25 each per day.

One Detective at $75 per month.

Two Guard House Keepers at $2 25 per day.

Thirty-five Patrolmen at $2 each per day.

Sec. 2. Provided nothing contained in this ordinance shall operate to prohibit the increase of the number either of the officers or men, in cases of emergency, to be judged of by the mayor and General Council.

THE DEBATE.

Councilman Flynn thought that it was policy to get policemen as cheap as possible. A policeman does no more work than the laboring man who gets only $1.75 per day.

Councilman Goodwin—If there are three watches and only 8 hours' service, do you think their wages should be less?

Councilman Flynn—Yes. I think thirty policemen are sufficient, unless in case of riot or threatened breach of the peace $1,600 is enough for the Chief. $1,100 is little enough for the lieutenants. Business men give more than twelve hours' attention to their business, and policemen should do the same. I don't advocate paying the laboring man any less than he can get elsewhere.

Mayor Hammock—I suggest that the salary of the Chief be first taken up to expedite business.

Councilman Ellis—There is a preliminary question to settle. Councilman Flynn holds that the Council cannot prescribe three reliefs. The Police Commissioners cannot pass an ordinance, and are bound by the ordinances prescribed by Council. Shall we prescribe the three watches? Whatever we do should be done for the good of the city. It is unwise policy to try and make men do $1 worth of work for 75 cents.

Councilman Flynn—If you were going to employ men wouldn't you give the preference to the cheapest?

Councilman Ellis—No, sir. I would employ a man who asked a reasonable price, for then I would get reasonable work. The cheaper the man the poorer the man. The Chief who would make cases in order to get his perquisites, and the Recorder who acts in collusion with him, should be impeached. If nobody got drunk or violated the law, there would be no use for the police. Those who dance should pay the fiddler. Courts are always expensive. By giving the chief the perquisites without a salary, $1800 will be saved. The sergeants are very efficient and 75 cents per day extra for them is not onerous. The three watch system properly divides the force according to the necessity for their services. By it thirty eight men are always ready for duty. A man doing 8 hours duty, is more efficient and active, than one doing 12 hours service. Paying the chief perquisites, saves $2,000. Deducting the $7,000 or $8,000 from the expenses of the force leaves actual expenses at $25,000.

Alderman Maddox was opposed to giving perquisities to the Chief. The money would come indirectly out of the treasury. It would make the Chief unpopular. The Recorder would make his fines less.

Councilman Goodwin—Protection of the property and person of the citizen is the paramount duty of government. He was not in favor of lavish expenditures, but recent occurrences demonstrated that our police was none too large for the protection of the city. We cannot afford to turn over the interests of the city to a mob—to those who trample the law footunder. Can we get along with less than the present number? The sergeants made more arrests in proportion to their number than the patrolmen

Councilman Goodwin—We can't well do that.

Councilman Richardson—Cannot two lieutenants take three watches.

Councilman Goodwin—I don't know whether it would be practicable.

Councilman Richardson was in favor of the perquisites going to pay the Chief, and all over his salary going to pay the other officers.

Councilman Flynn was in a quandary on the perquisites. Human nature was prone to err. Police would make arrests to the neglect of their other duties, and the Chief would favor the one making the most arrests.

Councilman Goodwin—Do you think the Police Commissioners would elect a Chief or lieutenants and sergeants, who would declare an inefficient man efficient?

Councilman Flynn—No, sir.

Councilman Ellis — Can the chief make anything unless the Recorder finds a man not guilty?

Councilman Flynn—No sir I did not argue that men not guilty would be fined. I argued that it would be natural for the chief to favor the policeman making the most arrests.

Councilman Ellis—If I arrested a large number of guilty men, wouldn't I be an efficient policeman?

Councilman Flynn—Efficient only in the matter of arrests.

Councilman Goodwin—Do you think that a single additional conviction will be had in consequence of the perquisite system?

Councilman Flynn—No, sir. But human nature is a strange thing. I knew a man in *ante bellum* times who was loud in denouncing the employment of negroes in mechanical occupations, and yet when he bought slaves afterwards he put them to work in mechanical occupations; self interest overcomes principle.

Councilman Beatie—Thought there was a necessity for reducing the expenses of this department to the lowest dollar.

We receive from general tax $270,000, and from all other sources $50,000, making $320,000.

We require $165,000 to meet interest; $50,000 to pay off floating debt; $30,000 for officers' salaries; $50,000 for schools, and $30,000 for police. This made $325,000.

He advocated paying the chief $1,600, having but two lieutenants, four sergeants and twenty-eight patrolmen. He though two watches amply sufficient After thorough investigation, he considered the twelve hour system too onerous, and not calculated to promote security. Ten men on eight hours duty were more efficient than fifteen men on twelve hours duty, Three watch system has been tried and worked splendidly. It is legitimate and proper that the Chief should collect his costs every ministerial officer does it. The Recorder averages the same fines now as before when the Chief received his perquisites. What is best for Atlanta in her depressed condition? Is it right to give the Chief the perquisites and save the $1800? Giving the twenty-five cents per day each to the sergeant, makes efficient policemen and stimulates promotion.

Alderman Maddox—Can not we get along with two lieutenants and let a sergeant do the work of a lieutenant?

Councilman Ellis moved to strike out $1,800 as Chief's salary and insert perquisites.

Lost by following vote:

Yeas—Goodwin. Ellis, Morris, Garmany.

Nays—Goldsmith, Beatie, Flynn, Hunt, Richardson.

Councilman Beatie moved to make the salary of the Chief $1,600.

Lost by the following vote;

Yeas—Beatie, Flynn. Richardson.

Nays—Goodwin, Goldsmith, Ellis, Morris, Garmany, Hunt.

Councilman Ellis moved that the salary be fixed at $1,800. Adopted by yeas 6, nays 3.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 3 Lieutenants.

Councilman Flynn moved to have only two. Lost, only two voting for it, Messrs. Beatie and Flynn.

Councilman Ellis' motion prevailed by yeas 7, nays 2.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 3 sergeants at $2 25 each per day.

Councilman Goldsmith moved to make it $2 per diem. Tabled.

Motion prevailed.

The following were adopted without dissent:

One detective at $75 per month.

Two station housekeepers at $2 25 each per day.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 35 patrolment at $2.

Councilman Beatie moved to have 28 patrolmen at $2. Tabled.

The motion prevailed.

The ordinance was read the third time and adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Ellis—

Whereas, a number of distinguished railroad officials are now in this city, and others are expected to arrive to-morrow; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the General Council, His Honor the Mayor and four citizens be appointed to extend to said officials a welcome to our city. Adopted.

The following compose the committee: Councilmen Ellis and Flynn. Alderman Haas, G. J. Foreacre, L. P. Grant, B. Y. Sage and W. McRae.

The General Council then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met immediately, and adopted the ordinance, as passed by the General Council.

Col. J. Troup Lumpkin.

This gentleman has for some time been connected with THE CONSTITUTION in an editorial and reportorial capacity. He is most faithful and reliable in attention to his business, having attended, among other things, to the market reports, state news, and also legislative reports of the last senate, in our columns. A perfect gentleman, of pleasant manners, he makes an agreeable associate, and, in parting with him, we wish him the largest success.

"ON TO MEXICO."

Bound for the Halls of the Montezumas.

Cars Through from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

The press of the United States have for some time been speaking of the proposed expedition to Mexico. Yesterday, at 5:30, the Air Line railroad, after a fine run, brought the expedition to Atlanta.

The party were met at the train by W. C. Morrill, W. Goodnow, and others, and escorted to carriages in waiting, and they were accordingly driven around Atlanta and shown its prominent features.

The party is composed of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Senator O. P. Morton and wife, Senator Zach Chandler, Senator H. B. Anthony, Col. Thomas Scott and wife, Hon. Wayne McVeigh and wife, Major Ben Perley Poore and Miss Poore, Paymaster Cunningham, U. S. N., C. P. Mackie, Tom Scott's private secretary.

The sleeping-cars were luxuriously arranged, leaving nothing to be wanted. Cooking is done on board. Coffee is served at 7 a. m., and breakfast equal to Delmonico's best, at 10 a. m. Dinner is said to be magnificent, eclipsing the bill of fare of the best hotels.

The members of the party express themselves delighted with their trip so far.

AN exchange has this to say about the expedition:

"Senator Anthony and others of the party who are going upon the excursion to Mexico, propose to leave here on Monday next. Several senators who had intended to go with the party are unable to leave by reason of their private business, and others find themselves much embarrassed by the statements made in the press to the effect that the object of the trip is to secure the confirmation of certain railroad grants and privileges, or to promote an extensive annexation of the Northern Province of Mexico. The tendency of such publication is regarded by the senators who compose the party as calculated to prejudice and injure the Mexican government in the estimation of their own people, who are generally suspicious of foreigners, and thus any hospitable attentions or civilities paid them by the Mexican government would be viewed as confirming the charge that such annexation intrigues were on the carpet. The whole story of a plot for promoting annexation, to be manipulated by Cameron & Co., is a ridiculous figment of the idle brains, and utterly without foundation. Nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that the expedition has any grave political or business object outside of this country. Some of the company who intended to go are inclined to back out, on account of the climate, of which they have heard a bad account."

The party was augmented here by the addition of Hon. C. A. Nutting, Gov. J. E. Brown and wife, J. M. Brown, Col. J. T. Grant, Col. L. P. Grant, W. C. Morrill and Miss Nellie Peters.

The expedition will be gone some five or six weeks. They left last night for New Orleans via the A. & W. P. R. R.

THE FORSYTH BANKS.

Good Prospects of Resumption.

Our bankers have not resumed business, but express the opinion that they will do so in thirty days. Both firms, Messrs Lampkin & Co. and Messrs. Pye & Son, are negotiating with their creditors with a view of settling their debts, so that they may recommence business again with no liabilities except the deposits.

It may be safely asserted that the deposits of both are the sum of $110,000. The assets of the real estate in the es are large, consisting of real estate with large amount of town and country, together with large amounts of notes and drafts.

It must be a source of comfort to both Messrs. Pye and Lampkin to know the confidence reposed in them by the depositors. They have the utmost faith in the depositors of both firms, and believe the solvency of the amount of their deposits. It will get the full months to convert the assets will take some time. Fortunately the majority of the cash, but can afford to wait, as they have depositors need for the money. Where large money are deposited in banks to be used as loans, it becomes necessary for the banker to invest the money, in order that they to pay the interest. If at any time confidence should be destroyed and the depositors demand their money, the banks could not respond from the fact that they had made investments and could not control the money. There are very few banks in the country who could stand a run. It would be unwise and unprofitable to keep such large sums locked up in vaults.

The banks of Forsyth were in that condition when the run was made and suspension was forced. Messrs. Pye & Son and Messrs Lampkin & Co. are good financiers, and in time, we doubt not, can realize on their assets and pay their liabilities.

HIBERNIAN BALL.

Successful and Delightful Entertainment.

The annual ball of the Hibernian Benevolent association took place last evening at James' Hall. It was one of the most perfectly enjoyable entertainments of the kind this society has ever given. The ladies were present in force, and with their pretty faces and handsome costumes, made the scene one that will not soon be forgotten. Splendid music was on hand, and the dances succeeded each other rapidly until long after midnight. At twelve o'clock a substantial supper was served up. The ball, owing to its fine management was not marred by a single instance of disorder, but the hours glided happily and pleasantly away.

Real Estate Sales.

Wallace & Fowler yesterday sold three lots fronting on Forsyth street, between Walton and Marietta. Lot No. 1, next to Peter Berron's, 25 feet and a fraction front, and 101 feet deep, was bought by G. Berne for $2,600; lot No. 2 was bought by J. C. McMillan for $2,055; lot No. 3 by Mr. W. A. Rawson and F. M. Coker for $2,525.

They also sold four lots on Richardson street, 67 1-2 feet front and 205 feet deep. J. W. Fears bought one lot for $510; J. W. Morris one for $505; J. Logan one for $500; and Mrs. J. W. Fears one for $400.

WHY is it that everybody is using Dr. King's Balm? Because it stops the hair from falling out, cures all scalp diseases; restores the hair and gives it new life and vigor. All who are afflicted in any way regarding the hair, should not fail to call on Dr. Madison, who has rooms at the National hotel Those desiring it, he will call at their residence. Remember the motto, "no cure no pay," mar31—dtf

CALICO PARTY.—The Ladies' Memorial Association give a Calico party at the Kimball House on the 6th of April. Entrance on Wall street. Admission fifty cents.

THE Ladies' Memorial Association will petition Council to put on a day watch in the Cemetery to prevent the destruction of flowers there.

AUCTION OF CROCKERY.—Merchants, come to Ripley's auction to-day at 1 o'clock, and buy crockery at your own price. mar31—d1t

THE special religious services at Trinity continues this week. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock a. m. Preaching to-night by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Scott.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES

As Spring is approaching, you will find more satisfaction in wearing the Warwick and Elmwood collars than any other. mar31—d1

BEAUTIFUL Solid Colored Silks at $1 50, worth $2 00.

Splendid Black Silks from $1 00 up to $5 00.

Elegant line Striped Silks from 75 cents to $1 25.

Try my 40 cents Black Grenadines, worth 75 cents.

All the novelties in Dress Goods just opened.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Collars, Cuffs, of newest style.

House Furnishing Goods of every description.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
AT POPULAR PRICES!

Colored Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Check Silks, of all the newest and most stylish patterns and colors.

Try my 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves at $1 00 a pair. R. O. DOUGLASS, Successor to Lowe, Douglas & Dallas. mar36-d5t

Cash and Credit.

IT is my purpose to offer the best inducements to those who pay Cash for Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Bacon, Bulk Meats, Hams, Groceries, Molasses, Tobacco, etc., etc. I am also supplying

Farmers on Time,

until 15th October. Satisfactory security required. E. FRANK COE'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE sold on time to 1st November next, with Cotton option.
A. K. SEAGO,
Wholesale Merchant,
mar30-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. MERRIFIELD,
The Great Anatomical and Pedeological
Boot, Shoe and Last Maker,
Will open his Shop at
16 Peachtree street,
Under Phillips & Crew, April 1st, 1875.
mar30—d2t

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet at 15¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	23
By Air-Line Railroad	3
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	00
By Georgia Railroad	00
By Central Railroad	7
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
Total	36
Receipts previous	60,125
Total	60,161
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	60,263
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	225
Shipments previous	57,300
Total	57,525
Stock on hand	2,738

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Money active at 4a5. Sterling advanced at $4 82. Gold weak at 14⅞a15. Governments dull and lower; new fives 15. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks closed active and feverish; Central 100⅛; Erie 29¾; Lake Shore 73⅛; Illinois Central 102; Pittsburg 92⅛; Northwestern 44⅝; preferred 57¼; Rock Island 105⅛. Sub-treasury balances, gold $53,316,394; currency $43,845,572. The sub-treasury paid out $48,000 on account interest, and $190,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $497,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.

Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 59. Gold 15¾a16.

LONDON, March 30.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in specie sent to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Cotton receipts at all ports to-day	6,295
Exports to Great Britain to-day	3,568
Exports to continent to-day	1,750
Consolidated receipts	23,607
Consolidated exports	28,000
Stock at all ports	633,136

NEW YORK, March 30.—Gold closed at 15. Cotton - Spots dull and easier; low middlings 16⅛; sales to spinners 485; exports 5; speculation 128.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 18,000 bales; March 16 17-32; April 16 9-16a16 19-32; May 16 15-16a16 31 32; June 17 5-16a17 11-32; July 17 19 32a17⅝; August 17¾a17 25 32; September 17 9-32a17 11-32; October 16 23-32a16⅞; November 16 9-16a16⅝; December 16 9-16a16⅝.

Associated Press Dispatches.

The following dispatches show the state of the market an hour later than the above special:

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 618 bales at 16⅝a17.

Net receipts 1,051 bales; gross 4,073.

Futures closed quiet and easier; sales 18,100 bales; March 16 17-32; April 16 19-32; May 16 15-16a16 31-32; June 17 5-16a17 11-32; July 17 19-32a17⅝; August 17⅝a17 25-32; September 17 9-32a17 11-32; October 16 23-32a16⅞; November 16 9-16a16⅝; December 16 9-16a16⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 4 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in February 7 15 16; do. shipped in March or April 8; do. delivered in March 7¾; do. delivered in May or June, nothing below low middlings 8 1-16.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16; net receipts 514 bales; gross 1,176; exports to continent 1,750; sales 500; stock 29,192.

SAVANNAH, March 30—Cotton middlings 16; low middlings 15½; good ordinary 14¾; net receipts 794 bales; sales 606; stock 44,836.

MOBILE, March 30—Cotton middlings 15¾; net receipts 30 bales; exports coastwise 161; sales 1,000; stock 40,428.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16; net receipts 1,150; gross 1,231; sales 2,400; stock 196,877.

GALVESTON, March 30—Cotton unchanged; ordinary 15½; low middlings 15; good ordinary; net receipts 528 bales; gross 772; exports coastwise 1,443; sales 393; stock 55,179.

NORFOLK, March 30.—Cotton middlings 16¼; net receipts; exports to Great Britain 3,36; bales; exports to coastwise 875; sales 350; stock 6,739.

BALTIMORE March 30.—Cotton middlings 16¼a16⅜; gross receipts; bales; exports coastwise 315; sales 365; spinners; stock 20,805.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Cotton middlings 16¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross; stock

BOSTON, March 30.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 400 bales; gross 2,219; sales 219; stock 16,216.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Cotton nominal, unchanged; middlings 16; net receipts 519; shipments 1,055; sales 40; stock 38,019.

WILMINGTON, March 30—Cotton nominal; net receipts 305 bales; exports coastwise 46; stock 2,280.

AUGUSTA, March 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 15¾; net receipts 217 bales; sales 182.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra southern $4 90a5 60; good to choice extra $5 65a$8. Wheat ½alc easier; moderate demand; closing steadier; winter red western $1 25a$1 28; amber western $1 28a$1 29; do. state $1 28; white western $1 30a$1 40. Corn opened steady and closed heavy and ½alc lower; western mixed 86a87; yellow western 87½. Coffee firm; Rio quoted at 15½a18 gold. Rice and sugar firm. Tallow firm at 8⅝a8¾. Rosin firm at $2 07½a$2 12½ for strained. Turpentine firm at 36. Pork excited; new mess $21 50. Lard firmer; prime steam 14½a14¾. Whisky dull at $1 15. Freights—cotton by steam 7 32a¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68a69. Provisions has an advancing tendency and stronger. Pork $22. Bacon—shoulders 8½; clear rib 12¾; clear 12⅞ packed. Lard—steam 14½; tierce 14¾a15. Whisky $1 12. Bagging firm at 12⅝a13½.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Flour steady; in good demand for low and medium grades, which are scarce. Corn steady and inactive. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork active and higher at $21. Bacon active higher and firm; demand exceeds the supply: shoulders 8⅝a9; clear rib 12½; clear 12¾. Lard firm at 14.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed fresh 68⅛a68⅜; rejected 66½. Pork active at $20 75. Lard in fair demand at 14 20. Whisky $1 12.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Flour firm. Corn firm at 69½a71. Pork firm at $21 25. Lard firm; steam 14; kettle 14½. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders 8¾; clear rib 12; clear 12½. Whisky firm at $1 12.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firm and steady; Maryland red $1 20a$1 30. Corn firmer; southern white 83a87; yellow 81a83; western mixed 84½. Oats firmer; southern 68a72. Provisions firm and advancing. Pork $20 50a$21. Bacon shoulders 9½. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 15. Sugar very strong at 10½a10⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30—Flour—prices strengthening; choice $5 75a$6 25. Wheat to arrive offered at $1 10. Corn firmer; light supply. Pork in good demand; prices stiffening at $22 25a$22 35. Bacon scarce; shoulders 9½; clear rib 12½; clear 13½. Sugar firm; good demand. Molasses firm. Whisky dull; Louisiana and ordinary western rectified $1 15a$1 16. Coffee unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived—State of Texas, Great Western. Arrived out—Italia, Republic.

SAVANNAH, March 30—Arrived—Wyoming, Maude, Helen Dunn, Charlotte Jameson, Boston (with jib-boom and foretop mast gone), Carrie S. Webb, David, Driver, Huntley. Sailed—Queen, Lotta, Jennie.

CHARLESTON, March 30—Arrived—Manhattan, Sea Gull. W. A. Fish. Henry Means, H. W. McColley. Sailed—bark Ivis Bremer.

OPIUM Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.*

DR. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.
B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour ater than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.
mar14—dtf

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED—TO BUY 100 BUSHELS small Spanish Sweet Potatoes for Seed. Apply at RICH'S, corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets. mar31—d1t

WANTED—A COLORED BOY FOR an office, Must be well recommended and be neat in his person. Apply, 41 Broad street, up-stairs. mar31-d1t

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H. HUNT.

FOR SALE.—WE ARE RECEIVING frequent orders for our illustrated serial, Minnie Moreland. We have also copies of "Annie Sinclair," by Kingshack, a well known sensation writer. Inclose 25 cents, and a copy of either will be sent post-paid. Address W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta Ga. The "Maniac Lover" will appear soon. mar8—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 00 REWARD.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1875.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, A BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with white saddle marks on each side, has a sign of an old halter burn on one of his hind feet—looks like Scratches, is in fair order, has a short pace, lopes very well, trots under harness.

I will pay the above reward for the same delivered at any point where I can recover him.
W. S. EVERETT,
At M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.'s,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S.—The Horse corkes himself sometimes in front. mar31r—d3t

Assignee's Sale.

REMEMBER that the sale of those Gold Watches, Chains, Rings, and a general line of first-class Jewelry, by Mayson & Norman, will commence to-night at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to call and examine the goods, as they must be sold regardless of price. Every article warranted as represented.
mar31-d1t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

Flowers at Auction.

THE first sale of Flowers of the season will take places at Mayson & Norman's to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock. Every plant is full bloom. Raised by a noted amateur. The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale. The plants will be on exhibition this evening.
mar31-d1t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

Guilford, Wood & Co.

ALL THE OLD FRIENDS AND MANY patrons of the above named firm will please call at

No. 52 Whitehall street,

where you will find the senior member of said firm.

G. P. GUILFORD,

who is selling

PIANOS AND ORGANS

at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!
mar31—d5t

Cows! Cows!! Cows!!!

THE SECOND SALE OF COWS THAT have been in the City Pound forty-eight hours—five in number—will take place to the highest bidder for cash, at the Pound, rear of the Station House, on TUESDAY, the day of April, 1875, between the legal hours of sale, unless sooner redeemed by their owners.
J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.
Atlanta, Ma 1875—d1w

VALUABLE COTTON MILLS FOR SALE.
Safe Investment for Capital

BY virtue of a deed of assignment, I will sell at public outcry, at Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia, on the 4th day, being the first Tuesday in May, 1875, all of that valuable property, known as

Empire Mills,

Located in Cobb county, Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, and all the lands belonging to said Mill, being 393 acres, more or less, situated in the counties of Cobb, Milton and Fulton, and such personal property as not disposed of before the day of sale.

The property consists of real estate, operatives' houses, dam, race and

WATER PRIVILEGES

Factory Building, containing 3,644 Spindles, Picker Machines, Warp Mills, and all other necessary machinery for manufacture of

Cotton Warps and Yarns,

wi in complete running order.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months, without interest. Bonds for titles will be given on payment of one-third cash and titles completed on final payment. Approved security will be required on the time payments.
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
mar2—d1awtillmay1 Assignee.

A FORTUNE FOR $
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.
Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature
Tickets $1 each, Six for $5. One Chance in every 8
Fifth Extraordinary Drawing,
1 Cash Prize of $100,0
1 Cash Prize of 50,0
1 Cash Prize of 25,0
1 Cash Prize of 20,0
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,
The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Patrick, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Gov James. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Hall, Pres't of the Senate. Draws every 30 Days. Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars address. Address the Manager,
J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom
N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Ogden.

The Newnan Herald,

PUBLISHED every Thursday, at Newnan, Georgia, has a circulation as large as that of any country weekly in the State. It circulates throughout a section of country entirely tributary to Atlanta, and offers peculiar advantages to Atlanta advertisers. The Herald is an old and well established newspaper, with a constantly increasing circulation, and makes weekly visitations to thousands of families in Coweta and adjoining counties.

Liberal terms made with advertisers. Subscription, $2 00 a year.
WOOTTEN & WELCH,
Publishers.
J. M. DENT, Editor.
mar21—dtf

IN the United States District Court—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Jackson Graham, Bankrupt,

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Jackson Graham, of the county of Milton, State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition the District Court of said District. NOAH R. FOWLER, Assignee. Atlanta, Ga. mar27—d1aw3w

GEORGIA—Fayette county.

Ordinary's Office, February 1, 1875.

WHEREAS, E W Leach, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned will their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in May next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

Witness my hand and official signature
L. B. GRIGGS,
feb2—w1am3m Ordinary.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, Georgia, will be sold at the court house door, in the city of Griffin, Spalding county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: One-third undivided interest in the mill known as Couch's Mill, in Spalding county, situate on parts of lots No. 13 and 14, in Union district of originally Henry, now Spalding county, containing thirty acres, more or less, with Water Privileges. Sold as the property of Susan A., Martha I., James R. and Jennie D. Couch, minor children of Wm. B. Couch, for the purpose of reinvestment. Terms cash. This March 1, 1875.
W. B. COUCH,
mar5—wtd Guardian, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR STORE.

Spring Dry Goods CHEAP

—AT—

SPRING 1875. **Furchgott, Benedict & Co.** SPRING, 1875.

NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

A call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

54 Whitehall Street.

The Great Increase in our Business enables us to offer still greater inducements in every Department. As we buy in large quantities from manufacturers and agents only, thus enabling us to sell lower at retail than Jobbers quotations, giving to the consumer an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent.

Dress Goods and Silks.

This Department is always made a Specialty

Domestic Department.

5 cases 3-4 Petersboro' Bleached Shirtings 6 cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 8 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bay State Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Columbia Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Western Product Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Statesville Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Eagle XX Bleached Shirtings at 11 cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Pearless of all Competition Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Crescent AA Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 White Rock Bleached Shirtings at 14 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 28 cents per yard.
5 cases 10-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 35 cents per yard.
4 cases 10-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
A full assortment of Brown Homespuns of all widths from 6 cents per yard up.
5 cases Ginghams from 10 cents per yard up.
20 bales Ticking from 10 cents per yard up.
5 bales Hickory Stripe from 12 cents per yard up.
50 cases Assorted Best Standard Prints of the following brands: Merrimac, Allens, American, Brighton, Dunnels, Hamilton and Union at 9 cents per yard. Purchasers please ask for brands.

Linen Department.

We are making specialties of the following:
50 pieces Turkey Red Table Damasks at 85 cents per yard.
25 pieces Table Damask from 35 cents to $1 yard, 20 cents less than real value.
2 cases 11-4 White Honey-Comb Quilts at 85 cents, worth $1 25. A very large line of Marseilles Quilts from $1 50 up.
Dozen Towels from $1 20 to $5 per doz.
Dozen Damask Towels, warranted all linen, at $2 75 and $3 per dozen, Crash, of Napkins, Doylies, Linens, at greatly reduced prices.

Our White Goods Department

Is full and complete, comprising Piques, Marseilles, Swisses, Mulls, nets, Plain and Checked Nainsooks, Jaconets, &c., &c., at our popular prices, Tarletans.

Cloth Department.

In this Department we offer Broadcloths, Doeskins, Diagonals, Cassimeres, Pattern, Vestings, Colored, White and Fancy Linens for Gents' Wear at the most tempting prices ever offered.

Notion Department.

500 CARTOONS RIBBONS.

Nos. 3 and 4 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 5 cents per yard.
No. 5 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.
No. 12 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Nos. 9 and 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, at 20 cents per yard.
No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors at 25 cents per yard.
1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon from 50 cents per yard up.
1,000 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs from 60 cents to $3 per dozen.
100 dozen New Styles Children's Bordered Handkerchiefs at 80 cts to $1 per dozen
500 dozen Hemstitched and Hemmed Handkerchiefs from $2 25 to $12 per dozen.
100 dozen Superior Quality Corsets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
200 dozen fine Bone Corsets at 50 cents.
200 dozen Corsets from $1 to $5.
5,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at prices which have never before been equaled.
500 dozen Latest Styles Ladies' Scarfs from 35 cents up.
1,000 dozen Two and Three Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, worth $2.
Our $3 and $4 per dozen Hose are a very superior article.
1,000 dozen Children's White and Fancy Hose, also Gents' and Boys' Half Hose at great bargains.

FULL LINES OF NOTIONS ON HAND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

This Department, superintended by Mr J. J. LOGUE.

FULL LINES OF
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Shades, Upholstery Goods, &c., &c.

Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

We respectfully call attention to our popular Store. We adhere strictly to ONE PRICE, and our endeavors to give good articles at very low prices must recommend us. All orders sent carefully to all parts of the country at the lowest prices. Your orders solicited.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
54 Whitehall street,
mar30—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA
Wednesday Morning, March 31, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Sale of impounded cows.
Flowers at auction.
Twenty five dollars reward.
Jewelry at auction.
Colored boy wanted.
One hundred bushels of sweet potatoes wanted.
Friends of Guilford, Wood & Co.
Ripley's crockery auction.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

THE TORNADO SUFFERERS.

What Has Been Done.

The following were the receipts, yesterday, to the above fund:

J. E. Butler, 100 barrels of flour; Mrs. Chase, $2; W. P. Pattillo, $3; J. M. Ball, $5; C. C. Hammock, for himself and others, $10; J. Stephens, $2; T. H. Horsey & Co., $10; J. H. Logan, $1; W. S. Thomson, $3; C. H Strong, $2; R. A. Anderson, $2; R. Peters, $10; Bishop J. W. Beckwith, $10; Nunnally, Hollman & Co., 10 barrels of flour.

The following amounts, in checks, cash and articles, were sent off:

Check for $200, to W. I. Hudson, of Harris county.

Check for $200, to Sam Maxwell, of Talbotton.

To Perino Brown, Haddock's Station, Jones county, cash, $11; calico, $15; crockery, $.5; 7 barrels of flour, $49; total amount $100.

To the ordinary of Hancock county, 10 barrels of flour, $70; cash, $30; total $100.

To the ordinary of Warren county, 12 pairs of shoes $18; 5 bedsteads, $30; tin ware $10; cash, $42; total $100.

To the ordinary of McDuffie county, crockery $30; 5 bedsteads, $30; provisions, $5; 2½ barrels of flour, $17.50; cash $17.50; total $100.

To the ordinary of Baldwin county, 1 barrel of hominy, $6; 4 bushels of meal, $4; 10⅞ barrels of flour, $75.25; cash $14 75; total $100.

To Mrs. Skipper, Forsyth street, shoes, $5; 308 pounds of flour.

Fresh Spring Goods.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Take pleasure in announcing the arrival of a splendid line of new spring silks, dress goods, parasols, kid gloves, grenadines, Hamburg edgings, hosiery, notions, ribbons, ladies straw hats (new styles), linens, table damask, towels, napkins, etc., etc., which are now offered at their low popular prices at 54 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ For other prices and information in regard to the cheapest goods in the city, read our large advertisement. mar25—dtf

A Good Hoax.

A couple of lads, Monday, stuffed a pair of pants and shirt with straw, put on a mask, and laid the figure upon a bed in the back of a store, on Mitchell street.

Several persons were fooled, mistaking it for a dead man. One gentleman especially rushed out in a frantic manner for the police and coroner. He wanted to have the boys arrested when he discovered how he had been sold. It was a good hoax and for a short time created much excitement.

THIRTEEN marriages are reported to come off to-morrow.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall.
mar 5—dtf

WE invite attention to the card of G. P. Guilford, late senior member of the firm of Guilford, Wood & Co.

Public Laws.

The Public Laws are now ready and can be had at this office. Price, $1 00 per copy, postage paid. mar27—d&wtf

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a choice lot of flowers on Thursday.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain, at Dr Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall.
mar25—dtf

SEE reward of $25 offered for a horse stolen from W. S. Everett.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street.
mar25—dtf

SPANISH sweet potatoes wanted,

JUST received, a full assortment of spring clothing, at HIRSCH'S,
mar27 dtf 50 and 62 Whitehall st.

A Colored boy for an office is wanted.

CALL at Hirsch's for the latest novelties in young clothing. 50 and 62 Whitehall street. mar27—dtf

THE second sale of impounded cows takes place April 6th, at the Pound.

MESSRS. EISEMAN BROTHERS, artist tailors, announce their opening of spring woolens, newest styles, latest designs, at reasonable figures. mar27—dtf

MAYSON & NORMAN will commence the sale of watches and jewelry to-night. These goods will be sold without reserve.

GREELEY said go West, we say go to Eiseman & Brothers, 55 Whitehall street, for spring clothing, ready-made or to order. mar27—dtf

A. K. SEAGO is offering inducements to those paying cash for supplies. He is also furnishing supplies to farmers on time. See advertisement.

WM. A. HAYGOOD invites attention to his new stock of carpets, oil cloths, curtains, mattings, etc. 21 Marietta street.
mar28-d1w

A pleasant ball came off at the Kimball last night.

A LARGE stock of spring clothing for boys' and men's wear has just been received at Eiseman Brothers, 55 Whitehall street, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. mar27—dtf

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO. would ask an inspection of their stock of summer silks, in stripes and plaids, and of their stock of grenadines, in plaids, stripes and plain. mar28-3t

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Isaac H. Haas, is this day changed to Haas Bros.

ISAAC H. HAAS,
JOSEPH C. HAAS,
Atlanta, March 20, 1875—dtf

TWENTY different styles and colors in spring suits opened to day at Eiseman Brothers, Clothiers and Tailors, 55 Whitehall street. Call and examine their immense stock of spring goods.
mar27—dtf

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO. have just received and opened the handsomest stock of dress goods ever bought by them, and embracing all the latest novelties in Circassian, Esmeralda, Fondante and Princesse Louise, suitings in plaid and plain clothes.
mar28-3t

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO. have received their entire stock of spring goods embracing many choice and special bargains. Ask to look at their 12½ yard wide domestic, better value than "fruit of the loom," and their 12½ percale, sold elsewhere at 20 cts.
mar28-3t.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The ordinary issued licenses to the following parties last week:

WHITE.

C. H. Swift and Miss Willie Janes.
Mr. C N. Dickerson and Bracilla N. Harper.
Mr. Harry Fletcher and Miss Emma Sue Bishop.

COLORED.

Lewis S. Smith and Ella W. Pope.
James Beasley and Emmeline Wooding.
Spotswood Howard and Fannie Howard.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Opening of the Superior Court—James Ratterree, the Slayer of W. L. Clifton, Again Sentenced—Usury Case Before Judge Erskine, &c., &c.

Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

No. 5. Wm. D. Trammell et. al., vs. W. C. Johnston et. al. Equity, from Harris. Argued, Ingram & Crawford; E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. James M. Mobley, contra.

No. 6. Elizabeth Emory, ex., vs. James G. Smith, for use, &c. Complaint, from Harris. Argued James M. Mobley; E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. L. L. Stanford; M. H. Blanford, contra.

No. 7. Continued.

No. 19. Dismissed for defective service.

No. 8. W. A. Daniel vs. Swift, Murphy & Co. Complaint, from Talbot. Argued. Willis & Willis; M. H. Blanford, for plaintiff in error. E. H. Worrill, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Worrill, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The following business was transacted:

J. E. Johnson & Co. vs. J. M. Holbrook. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $710 20 principal, with interest and costs.

Herman Martin vs. Mary E. Martin, and John G. Martin. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $1,000 principal with interest and costs.

Richard M. Pate vs. John Cobb. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $353 principal with interest and costs.

W. C. Williams vs. W. J. Wootten. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $153 principal with interest and costs.

E. A. Holley vs. W. J. Wootten. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $369 66 principal, besides interest and costs.

R. L. Gamble vs. James M. Mackey. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $425 96 principal with interest and costs.

Thomas F. Lackey, plaintiff in error vs. Helen C. Bostwick. Defendant in error. Judgment of superior court affirmed by supreme court.—Lester & Thomson for Bostwick.

Carhart & Bro. vs. Willis P. Chisolm. Mortgage, etc. Rule made absolute against defendant. A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff.

Laura Paris vs. Charles Paris. Libel for divorce. Ordered that the Solicitor General J. T. Glenn represents the defendant. Jno. H. Gavan vs. John L. Johnson, et. al. dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney, Peeples & Howard, for defendant. Michael Kries vs. F. M. Benteen. Disqualified case, John Stephens, agreed upon to preside as Judge *pro tem* and case dispensed. S. Weil for plaintiffs; Hiliyer & Bro., for defendants.

JAMES RATTERREE RE-SENTENCED.

James Ratterree's securities, to-wit: Alexander Ratterree, J. F. Trimble and Julia A. Ratterree, who had signed a bond for his appearance in the sum of $12,000, yesterday delivered him up in open court. The bond was then cancelled, and the securities discharged. The remittur from the supreme court affirming Judge Hopkins' sentence of the prisoner was received and entered on the minutes. The prisoner was then re-sentenced, as follows:

"It is ordered that the defendant, James Ratterree, be taken from the bar of this court to the jail of Fulton county, and be there safely kept until he is delivered to a guard to be sent for him from the Georgia penitentiary, and be carried by said guard to said penitentiary, and be confined at hard labor in the said penitentiary, or such other place as the governor may direct, for the full term of ten years, to be computed from the day of his delivery."

James Rutland, it will be remembered, killed W. L. Clifton by stabbing him to death with a knife. He was tried at the last fall term of the superior court for murder, and the jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary, and took his case to the supreme court, in the vain hope of obtaining a new trial. As is seen above, the court has affirmed the judgment of the court below, and Ratterree is again sentenced to his long and hard term of imprisonment. Nothing can save him now but executive clemency, and this we are afraid he stands a very slim chance of obtaining.

He is a mere lad, and stands some chance of seeing his long term of imprisonment through. Immediately after the passage of the sentence, he was placed in the custody of the sheriff and is now in jail.

THE HERRINGTON CASE.

The case of Dr. C. C. Herrington, who was at the last term of the superior court tried and convicted of the robbery of the Virginian Spencer, has been noted. Herrington was sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Hopkins, and took his case to the supreme court. While the case was pending before that tribunal, and before it had been brought to trial, Herrington died. The appropriate order was entered on the minutes.

Yesterday afternoon the court took up the regular call of the dockets, each in its order for the purpose of arranging the trial calendar. This occupied the whole session.

The United States Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE.

The courts met at their usual hour, and transacted the following business:

DISTRICT COURT

The United States vs. Harrison Barker and James deWitt Heward. Indictment for obstructing United States deputy marshals. Case *nol pros'd* on motion of the United States attorney, and order to forfeit bond set aside. J. C. Brown; W. F. Tindlay and Gartrell, for defense.

Same vs William F. M. Grennoy. Indictment for illicit distilling. Order taken to forfeit bond. Brown, Findley and DeGraffenried and Gartrell, for defense.

Same, vs. Willis Porterfield, information for illicit distillery. Trial, verdict guilty. Sentence suspended because of defendant's having a cancer on his mouth and throat, until the further consideration of the court. The defendant was allowed to return home. Culberson for defence.

Same, vs. William McClutchey, information for illicit distillery, &c. Verdict not guilty. Culberson & DeGraffenreid for defence.

Same, vs. Holton Thurman, information for illicit distillery, &c., discontinued by the United States attorney, on payment of all costs. Hilyer & Bro. for defendence.

Same, vs Perry Pence, Principal, and W. S. Erwin, surety Indictment against Peace for aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits, and forfeiture of land for non-appearance. Penalty remitted on payment of all costs. Milledge for defence.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. James Morris. Indictment for passing and making counterfeit nickel coin. Order to forfeit bond for non-appearance. DeGraffenried & Hilliard for defence.

Jared I. Whitaker for the use of Emmett D. Dodge vs. John D. Pope. Assumpsit. Bleckley for plaintiff. Akerman for defence. This case was opened Monday. It was transferred from the state to the federal courts, and is brought by the plaintiff to recover certain usury he claims to have paid the defendant. It is being stoutly contested. Pending the introduction of testimony court adjourned until its usual hour to-day.

The Magistrates.

Justice Butt was engaged during a considerable portion of yesterday upon a case of alleged pocket book stealing. The defendant is a Mr. W. L. Davis, and the man from whom is charged to have stolen the pocket book rejoices in the somewhat unusual name of Douglass D. Duesderry. It appeared that Mr. Duesderry was in his room in bed, when the defendant came in. He asked to borrow his pipe and tobacco. Duesderry told him to get it from his coat pocket, over the foot of the bed, and in his vest pocket was $18 75 in money, a few postage stamps, and some street car tickets. After Davis had left, Duesderry went to his clothes and says he missed the pocket-book. Mr. McAfee represented the state, and Mr. Dell the defense. The court, after a full hearing, sent the prisoner to jail in default of a bond of $100.

A German, by the name of John Kahfahl, got on the war path yesterday, and threatened to cowhide, maltreat and otherwise exterminate a friend of his. The friend had him arrested, and Justice McConnell required him to give a bond of $100 to keep the peace towards all the state's subjects.

A LARCENY AFTER TRUST CASE.

A negro named Glenn Howell was tried before Justice Walker yesterday afternoon for larceny after a trust. It appeared from the evidence that the negro woman, who prosecuted the case and who is named Lucy Easter, has some relatives living in Mississippi. One of these sent $15 in money to Glenn Howell to pay Lucy's transportation out there. Glenn received the money, but Lucy never received or saw either it or the transportation. Glenn says he sent the money back, but was unable to prove it. Mr. J. T. Finley appeared for the state and Captain E. P. Howell for the defendant. The court required the defendant to give a bond of $500 for his appearance before the superior court.

C. H. FILLEY, President. J. W. BUTCHER, Vice-President.
D. L. SKIDMORE, Sec'y and Tress.
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THE INDIANA EDITORS.

Arrived Yesterday and Leave To-Day.

Large Excursion Party of Eighty Odd.

Yesterday the excursion party of Indiana editors, numbering eighty or ninety, including many ladies, arrived in Atlanta by the Georgia train. They leave this morning on the Western & Atlantic road, and hence will not be able to see much of the Gate City of the south. These editors are the

REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALISTS

of the noble state of Indiana. We would they could spend a day with us. The party is stopping at the Kimball House. We append the names of

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

C. W. Ainsworth and wife, Plainfield Reform School Record. Mr. Ainsworth is manager of the excursion.
H. D. Walrath and wife, Leader, Cherokee, Iowa.
R. S. White and wife, Union, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
T. C. Phillips and daughter, Tribune, Kokomo.
F. B. Thomas, Democrat, Winamac.
H. H. Whitesides, News, Hutchinson, Ks.
M. L. Bundy and wife, Mercury, New Castle.
E. H. Staley and wife, Crescent, Frankfort.
H. L. Benham and wife, Musical Review, Indianapolis.
Mrs. N. E. Treat, Herald, Laporte.
Joseph Rogers, Courier, Newcastle.
Miss Alice Sutherland, Herald, Laporte.
A. G. Tebbs, Press, Lawrenceburg.
T. C. Mays, wife and son, Courier, Auburn.
S. M. Vooris, Jeffersonian, Franklin.
A. O. Meyrs, Enquirer, Cincinnati.
A. J. Halford, Indianapolis.
Will T. Walker, Republican, Martinsville.
J. G. Bain, Gazette, Martinsville.
O. O. Thwing, Journal, Indianapolis.
C. E. Turner, Herald, Indianapolis.
Albert Shannon, Herald, Anderson.
James Talmadge, Indianapolis.
Miss Metcalf, Press, Waterloo.
C. F. Shepherd, Independent, Richmond.
Mrs. D. M. Jordon, Sentinel, Fort Wayne.
H. P. Jones.
M. Y. Todisman, wife and mother, Democrat, Anderson.
H. Harrison, and wife, Pioneer, Lebanon.
Wallace DeWolf, and sister, Chicago.
E. P. Baker, Patriot, Lebanon.
Samuel Butler, News, Indianapolis.
J. E. Land, Star, Edinburgh.
David Webb, Star, Edinburgh.
P. S. Westfall and wife, Mail, Terre Haute.
H. Wishard, Herald, Fowler.
C. Maxwell, and wife, Pythian Journal, Indianapolis.
Miss Anna Brouse, Chicago.
Miss L. M. Coffin, Journal, Indianapolis.
F. J. Shepard, Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Dr. Prunk, Indianapolis.
H. Medaris, Home Journal, Lafayette.
Mrs. M. Moreau, People, Indianapolis.
G. E. Leonard, Republican, Peru.
J. O. Ward, Peru.
J. H. Hanley, Sentinel, Fort Wayne.
J. O. Hardesty, Sun, Indianapolis.
E. M. Johnson and sister, Irvington.
J. B. Conner and wife, Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis.
B. F. Worth and wife, Citizen, Plainfield.
J. H. Binford, Indiana School Journal, Indianapolis.
W. W. Stevens, Democrat, Salem.
Howard Briggs, Press, Greencastle.
S. Turman, Herald, Bowling Green.
J. M. Patton, Messenger, Thorntown.
Joe. V. Lingle, Courier, Lafayette.
Murray Briggs, Democrat, Sullivan.
J. A. Hays, Union, Sullivan.
N. E. Black and wife, Reporter, Spiceland.
Thomas Mitchell, Democrat, Greenfield.
A. E. Gordon and wife, Patriot, Lebanon.
George Hazzard, Courier, New Castle.
J. Millikin and wife, Courier, New Castle.
W. C. Gerard and wife, Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis.
S. E. Tilford and sister, Witter Tilford, and Mrs. Chambers, Publishing House, Indianapolis.

THE ROUTE

hence is to Nashville, and thence westward. President Brown has directed all facilities to be extended the editors over the W. & A. R. Road.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

What an Intelligent Correspondent Thought of the State Agricultural Convention at Thomasville.

(New York World Correspondent.)

The condition of agriculture in the state of Georgia is very encouraging. Without decreasing the cotton crop the corn crop has been steadily increased year by year, and this result is owing mainly to lessons from experiments carried on, and scientific agriculture applied to practice by Dr. E. M. Pendleton, at the state agricultural college. In brief, they have learned that by rich fertilizers they can raise as much on five acres as they once did on fifteen. These results of Dr. Pendleton's experiments have been brought to notice by practical men, and enforced through the influence and publications of the state agricultural society and the grange. The real business of the meeting at Thomasville was commenced with the reading of a paper by Dr. Pendleton, in which he detailed the result of last year's experiments. The location of the state agricultural college is Athens, the elevation probably 800 feet above sea level, and the soil decomposed granite, usually red in color. All experiments were on one acre.

He summed up, that for every $1 of labor and fertilizers expended was realized: In oats, $1 36; in corn, 1 25; in cotton, $1 92. It is but fair to say that he places the selling price of his corn at $1, whereas not one out of a dozen farmers in Georgia buy as low as that price.

SUPERPHOSPHATES AND COTTON-SEED.

The results of various experiments show that a mixture of superphosphates and cotton-seed worked best of all fertilizers. In the discussion on the report a number of practical farmers stated that they added stable manure. Mr. J. S. Newman, of Sparta, stated that he used 750 pounds of stable manure, 750 pounds cotton seed, and 500 pounds of ground bone, and found it better than any ammoniated superphosphate he could get, where it did not cost him one-fourth as much. A number of practical farmers confirmed this statement Professor White said such a mixture contained by analysis only 1½ per cent. of ammonia, yet thought well of the mixture, but preferred the superphosphate to the ground bone. It was plainly evident from the discussion that the farmers of Georgia are rapidly learning that they need at most go no further than South Carolina for any fertilizer that they must buy, and observation along the railroad lines shows that they are putting this knowledge to practice. Everywhere I saw piles of the compost to be scattered in the cotton rows.

COTTON PLANT A FERTILIZER.

Continuing the same subject, Dr. W. L. Jones, of Athens, editor of the Southern Cultivator, stated that the stems, roots and bolls of the cotton plant on one acre contained as much nitrogen as two tons of clover hay, and that it would pay as well to plough them under as to fertilize with the cotton seed; in fact, the stems, leaves and bolls contained three times as much nitrogen as the seed from the same ground. This statement by Dr. Lavender, of Barnesville, confirmed by relating his own practical experience.

EXPERIENCE MEETINGS.

During the evening "experience meetings" were held, in which many practical facts were brought forward, principally bearing on the fertilization and culture of cotton. Mr. Moses, a fruit-grower on the Central railroad, spoke of the profit he derived from peaches, chiefly, however, in the Savannah market. Hale's early seemed to be his favorite of early peaches. The whole south and southwest of Georgia is one of the best fruit regions on the earth. The great trouble with it is distance to the market; but liberal rates from the Atlantic and Gulf road have done of much of late to encourage the culture of fruit. Near Thomasville, Mr. John Stark has an orchard of grapes and fruit of thirty-nine acres which promise well. Judges say his pear trees are the finest ever seen in Georgia, and the yield is certainly astonishing.

THE INTERMINE SYSTEM.

The meeting closed with an address from R. H. Hardaway, of Thomasville, on "Gardening," in which he advocated the intermine system—that is, manure rich and plant thick. He makes in that latitude and sandy soil as fine cabbages as any in New England. Judge Hardaway does not preach alone—he practices; he believes in a little farm well manured and well tilled His fifteen-acre field is a model, and he has produced, by sworn measure, over 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, but he planted in double rows and manured with 600 bushels of cotton seed to the acre. He is not alone, for though Thomas county was one suffering most severely by the losses of the war, she now produces all her corn, and over 20,000 bushels for sale. Then, too, the women are not behind the men, for it is on record of one maiden fair who last year made five bales of cotton with her own hands, and a widow who, left hopelessly in debt, did not despair, but has paid it all, and now stands free before the world with $800 in bank.

The convention was the largest ever held by the state agricultural society, and I have nowhere seen a larger or more intelligent audience.

The Charleston Ill Infirmary.

The above infirmary is represented at the Kimball House by physicians, who are filling the appointment of Dr. Vanmeter, at this place, the latter having been incapacitated by sudden illness at a previous town, from being here himself. This we know will be a disappointment to many. But the above physicians are direct from the infirmary, and people must know that very many cases have been under the treatment of the infirmary and cured, who never saw Dr. Vanmeter. These physicians will remain at the Kimball House only to-day and to-morrow, March 31 and April 1. The afflicted might at least call and see them.

GOOD, GOOD, GOOD.

It's All Good.

NEWNAN, GA., March 29, 1875.

Dear Constitution—I am here. Had a good day to come—the conductor was good—stopped me at a good town, where the people are good—men, women and children are good—houses are good—yards are good—fences good—chickens good—ministers good, churches good, congregations good—lawyers good—doctors good—merchants good—dentists good—merchants' trade good—dull trade good. The Jeff Davis House is good—Col. Thomas, its proprietor, is good—his rooms good—his table good—servants good—water good—his cows good, his milk is good, and I am in a good way—and good gracious how good she can sing who lives close by. Her face is good, her songs are good, her performance is good, her piano is good, and, great goodness, her good voice is good, and when she says good-bye my sorrow is good, and when they ride the ride is good. Now just here I must ask you to allow me to pause and reflect upon the evening of the ride. The first ocular demonstration of the turn-out taught me to set it down as a self-Ev-I-Dent fact that there was a new phaeton standing in front of the Davis House, with four horses harnessed thereto and four of the blood bugs of these precincts in *statu quo* upon the cushions of said carriage, calling for a gentleman, sojourning this way on a mission, picking affliction from the pearly gems of the unfortunate gentleman, got in, got on the right seat, and felt like the right man in the right place. Though the carriage was new, they had got a Dent in it, and we went Thomasing around with Fisher after a Berry-riding far away in the distance, o'er hill and dale, pebble, brook, and running water, cracking merry jokes, and bowing to the ladies on the steps and at the windows and strange to say, all four of the horses traveled at the same time. Here we went up the hill and down the level, like granny's puppy who treed the—er, well, we'll not mention him. We rode and rode, and saw the mineral spring, and the Kellogg School—College Temple, and they were good; and E. Melville Bonham was there, and he was good; but of all the goods, it is so good to come to a little city, and find many of the old ones to know you—knew you when you was a baby, and say the baby was good, and such a sweet little thing you were, and how much good it done 'em to take me up in their laps and kiss me, and—and—and—and—to be continued. Yours anon, H.

Spelling.

The competitive orthographic mania is extending its magic spell all over the land, and all class distinctions (except those of high-school classes are merged in a common desire to "get the best" in dodecasyllabic diacriticism. This week the war of words reaches (where it should by rights have begun) the New England home of the Great Unabridged, (for, as Paris is France, so Boston may be taken to include Connecticut whence arose the Noachian deluge of Websterian kakography which has flooded the literature of all the eastern states), and in a few days the hub will witness a battle wherein the contending hosts comprise on the one hand journalists, proof-readers and compositors, and on the other an equal number of selected combatants from the public schools. In such a *guerre a l'outrance*, of course, "Death or victory" will be the cry, and neither party will yield while the breath of life endures. And, aside from the shudder which it must cause in every delicately organized nervous system to think of the inevitable incidental murder of the innocent Queen's English, we do not know that the public need particularly care which side is totally annihilated. The extinction of the New England press would not materially diminish the amount of news put into general circulation, and the extirpation of the pert school pedant would be a blessing to the generations which in that case would happily remain unborn. The ranks are numerically equal, but to balance the superior weight of brass wherewith the maturer warriors may be armed, there are discordant elements within their lines. The journalist anathematizes the compositor and the proof-reader alike; the compositor detests the journalist for his crooked copy, and the proof-reader for his vexatious corrections; while the proof-reader entertains a silent but undying enmity against both his persecutors. The terms of the encounter are, therefore, nearly even, and no one can forecast the victory. Brief time will tell the issue. PALLAS, defend the right!

But for such a strife it is of some practical importance to have an agreement as to what is the right, and with this regard lexicographical enterprises turn their currents far awry and local customs differ still more widely. Not to mention the "hight" and "center" of the Websterian school, or the "honour" and "valour" of English writers, there are authorities to be found for many diversities of spelling. An Englishman distinguishes the floors of a house from tales of fiction by calling them "storeys"—which would undoubtedly be condemned on a Boston platform—and insists that Americans commonly misspell the word which he writes "kerbstone;" pedagogues are divided in opinion as to whether "befal," "recal," "traveler," etc, should have one or two; and numerous similar instances might be adduced. Then again there are modes of spelling which, although etymologically indefensible, are almost sanctioned by general usage, as where writers and proof-readers persist in using the Greek "zeta" in the last syllable of Latin words like "civilize," or, if they be taught its impropriety in such connection (which by the way, our British con—or cotemporaries write "conexion") supplant it by an indiscriminate "s" in Greek derivatives like "sympathise." Whereas Hellenistic scribe wishes to retain the '*kappa*,' the modern proof-reader defies etymology and orthoepy by substituting a "c" in "skeptic" and its congeners, and each cites his favorite dictionary in support of his view of the question. "Spelling-matches" may be of service in popularizing the respective sequence of letters in "detach" and "dispatch," "seize" and "siege," "receive" and "relieve," and may even induce the provincial journalist or pedagogue not to spell the penultimate of "preventable" with an "i," or that of "admissible" with an "a;" but in the absence of any fixed criterion the orthography of a considerable part of the English vocabulary is, like that of Mr. Weller's name, "a matter o' taste," and to award a prize for perfect proficiency among more advanced disputants we have no settled rules on which to found a satisfactory judgment.

Personal Paragraphs.

—President John W. Garrett spent last night in Macon, and will reach Atlanta via. Central road at 2 P. M; goes to Kimball House He travels in his private car, "Maryland"—the finest car in the United States. The party consists of President G., wife and daughter; his son, Robert Garrett, and lady, and Mr. Samuel Spencer, supervisor of trains on the Metropolitan, the Valley and Alexandria branches of the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. S. was formerly a citizen of Columbus, and ranked among the rising young men of our state. Mr. Robert Garrett is president of the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and a permanent banker and capitalist of Baltimore. President Garrett comes to observe the importance of our growing city. An invitation to this end was extended to him by mail from our city officials, but doubtless missed its destination, as no reply has been received. After a day in Atlanta, he will return by Charlotte Air-line, taking the Washington City and Virginia Midland rail route at Danville for Baltimore.

—Mr. Potter, the supervising architect of the treasury, reached here yesterday, and left for New Orleans, while here he inspected the site for the custom house. The plans and specifications will soon be ready.

—Bishop Beckwith left yesterday for Savannah, Ogeechee river and Darien. He will preach at Griffin on the 15th of April, and be in Atlanta on the 16th.

—Right Rev. R. B. Elliott D. D., Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, was in the city yesterday, en route for San Antonio. —*Galveston News 26th.*

—Bishop Pierce passed through the city to Florida on Saturday. He will return in May and remain here some days.—*Sav. News.*

A Case for Sympathy.

Editors Constitution: A Mr. Williams, an ex-confederate soldier, who hails from South Carolina, and who, during the late war with the states, received several bullet holes through his body, still is suffering great pain, and very often causes hemorrhages of the lungs. He was noticed to have seated himself very suddenly this evening on some rock around the First Methodist church, and had it not been for the watchful eye of young Mr. Frierson, of the firm of Frierson & Son, the poor fellow might have strangled to death from the flow of blood that was gushing from his lungs; but he saw him and ran to his relief, and did everything to alleviate his sufferings. He was carried to Mr. Frierson's store, and kindly cared for. He has a certificate showing that he is a master mason, and states that he is trying to get to his relations near Macon. He deserves the sympathy of all. Mr. Frierson has taken him to Mrs. Watt's boarding house for food and lodging.

If you think this worthy of space in your valuable paper, you will publish; if not, please consign it to your waste basket.

Respectfully,
EYE WITNESS.

G. H. MERRIFIELD, the anatomical shoemaker, will open his shop at No. 16 Peachtree street, under Phillips & Crew's, to-morrow. Give him a call.

POLICE NEWS.—Five city arrests were made yesterday, all upon charges of disorderly conduct. No more serious offences.

A concert will be given at James' Hall to-night for a benevolent purpose.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Three Lieutenants, Three Sergeants and Thirty-Five Patrolmen.

Ordinance Adopted by the General Council, and Subsequently by the Board of Aldermen.

ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

The general council met. Present, his honor, Mayor Hammock, and a full board, except Councilman Turner.

The ordinance and police committees submitted the following ordinance:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained that from and after the first of April, that the Police Department of Atlanta shall consist of the following officers and men, each of which shall receive the compensation provided for and prescribed by this ordinance:

A Chief of Police to furnish and maintain his own horse, $1800 per annum.

Three Lieutenants of Police to furnish and maintain their own horses, $1100 each per annum.

Three sergeants at $2.25 each per day.

One Detective at $75 per month.

Two Guard House Keepers at $2 25 per day.

Thirty-five Patrolmen at $2 each per day.

Sec. 2. Provided nothing contained in this ordinance shall operate to prohibit the increase of the number either of the officers or men, in cases of emergency, to be judged of by the mayor and General Council.

THE DEBATE.

Councilman Flynn thought that it was policy to get policemen as cheap as possible. A policeman does no more work than the laboring man who gets only $1.75 per day.

Councilman Goodwin—If there are three watches and only 8 hours' service, do you think their wages should be less?

Councilman Flynn—Yes. I think thirty policemen are sufficient, unless in case of riot or threatened breach of the peace $1,600 is enough for the Chief. $1,100 is little enough for the lieutenants. Business men give more than twelve hours' attention to their business, and policemen should do the same. I don't advocate paying the laboring man any less than he can get elsewhere.

Mayor Hammock—I suggest that the salary of the Chief be first taken up to expedite business.

Councilman Ellis—There is a preliminary question to settle. Councilman Flynn holds that the Council cannot prescribe three reliefs. The Police Commissioners cannot pass an ordinance, and are bound by the ordinances prescribed by Council. Shall we prescribe the three watches? Whatever we do should be done for the good of the city. It is unwise policy to try and make men do $1 worth of work for 75 cents.

Councilman Flynn—If you were going to employ men wouldn't you give the preference to the cheapest?

Councilman Ellis—No, sir. I would employ a man who asked a reasonable price, for then I would get reasonable work. The cheaper the man the poorer the man. The Chief who would make cases in order to get his perquisites, and the Recorder who acts in collusion with him, should be impeached. If nobody got drunk or violated the law, there would be no use for the police. Those who dance should pay the fiddler. Courts are always expensive. By giving the chief the perquisites without a salary, $1800 will be saved. The sergeants are very efficient and 75 cents per day extra for them is not onerous. The three watch system properly divides the force according to the necessity for their services. By it thirty eight men are always ready for duty. A man doing 8 hours duty, is more efficient and active, than one doing 12 hours service. Paying the chief perquisites, saves $2,000. Deducting the $7,000 or $8,000 from the expenses of the force leaves actual expenses at $25,000.

Alderman Maddox was opposed to giving perquisities to the Chief. The money would come indirectly out of the treasury. It would make the Chief unpopular. The Recorder would make his fines less.

Councilman Goodwin—Protection of the property and person of the citizen is the paramount duty of government. He was not in favor of lavish expenditures, but recent occurrences demonstrated that our police was none too large for the protection of the city. We cannot afford to turn over the interests of the city to a mob—to those who trample the law footunder. Can we get along with less than the present number? The sergeants made more arrests in proportion to their number than the patrolmen

Councilman Goodwin—We can't well do that.

Councilman Richardson—Cannot two lieutenants take three watches.

Councilman Goodwin—I don't know whether it would be practicable.

Councilman Richardson was in favor of the perquisites going to pay the Chief, and all over his salary going to pay the other officers.

Councilman Flynn was in a quandary on the perquisites. Human nature was prone to err. Police would make arrests to the neglect of their other duties, and the Chief would favor the one making the most arrests.

Councilman Goodwin—Do you think the Police Commissioners would elect a Chief or lieutenants and sergeants, who would declare an inefficient man efficient?

Councilman Flynn—No, sir.

Councilman Ellis—Can the chief make anything unless the Recorder finds a man not guilty?

Councilman Flynn—No sir I did not argue that men not guilty would be fined. I argued that it would be natural for the chief to favor the policeman making the most arrests.

Councilman Ellis—If I arrested a large number of guilty men, wouldn't I be an efficient policeman?

Councilman Flynn—Efficient only in the matter of arrests.

Councilman Goodwin—Do you think that a single additional conviction will be had in consequence of the perquisite system?

Councilman Flynn—No, sir. But human nature is a strange thing. I knew a man in *ante bellum* times who was loud in denouncing the employment of negroes in mechanical occupations, and yet when he bought slaves afterwards he put them to work in mechanical occupations; self interest overcomes principle.

Councilman Beatie—Thought there was a necessity for reducing the expenses of this department to the lowest dollar.

We receive from general tax $270,000, and from all other sources $50,000, making $320,000.

We require $165,000 to meet interest; $50,000 to pay off floating debt; $30,000 for officers' salaries; $50,000 for schools, and $30,000 for police. This made $325,000.

He advocated paying the chief $1,600, having but two lieutenants, four sergeants and twenty-eight patrolmen. He though two watches amply sufficient After thorough investigation, he considered the twelve hour system too onerous, and not calculated to promote security. Ten men on eight hours duty were more efficient than fifteen men on twelve hours duty, Three watch system has been tried and worked splendidly. It is legitimate and proper that the Chief should collect his costs every ministerial officer does it. The Recorder averages the same fines now as before when the Chief received his perquisites. What is best for Atlanta in her depressed condition? Is it right to give the Chief the perquisites and save the $1800? Giving the twenty-five cents per day each to the sergeant, makes efficient policemen and stimulates promotion.

Alderman Maddox—Can not we get along with two lieutenants and let a sergeant do the work of a lieutenant?

Councilman Ellis moved to strike out $1,800 as Chief's salary and insert perquisites.

Lost by following vote:

Yeas—Goodwin. Ellis, Morris, Garmany.

Nays—Goldsmith, Beatie, Flynn, Hunt, Richardson.

Councilman Beatie moved to make the salary of the Chief $1,600.

Lost by the following vote;

Yeas—Beatie, Flynn. Richardson.

Nays—Goodwin, Goldsmith, Ellis, Morris, Garmany, Hunt.

Councilman Ellis moved that the salary be fixed at $1,800. Adopted by yeas 6, nays 3.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 3 Lieutenants.

Councilman Flynn moved to have only two. Lost, only two voting for it, Messrs. Beatie and Flynn.

Councilman Ellis' motion prevailed by yeas 7, nays 2.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 3 sergeants at $2 25 each per day.

Councilman Goldsmith moved to make it $2 per diem. Tabled.

Motion prevailed.

The following were adopted without dissent:

One detective at $75 per month.

Two station housekeepers at $2 25 each per day.

Councilman Ellis moved to have 35 patrolment at $2.

Councilman Beatie moved to have 28 patrolmen at $2. Tabled.

The motion prevailed.

The ordinance was read the third time and adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Ellis—

Whereas, a number of distinguished railroad officials are now in this city, and others are expected to arrive to-morrow; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the General Council, His Honor the Mayor and four citizens be appointed to extend to said officials a welcome to our city. Adopted.

The following compose the committee: Councilmen Ellis and Flynn, Alderman Haas, G. J. Foreacre, L. P. Grant, B. Y. Sage and W. McRae.

The General Council then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met immediately, and adopted the ordinance, as passed by the General Council.

Col. J. Troup Lumpkin.

This gentleman has for some time been connected with THE CONSTITUTION in an editorial and reportorial capacity. He is most faithful and reliable in attention to his business, having attended, among other things, to the market reports, state news, and also legislative reports of the last senate, in our columns. A perfect gentleman, of pleasant manners, he makes an agreeable associate, and, in parting with him, we wish him the largest success.

"ON TO MEXICO."

Bound for the Halls of the Montezumas.

Cars Through from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

The press of the United States have for some time been speaking of the proposed expedition to Mexico. Yesterday at 5:20, the Air Line railroad, after a fine run, brought the expedition to Atlanta.

The party were met at the train by W. C. Morrill, W. Goodnow, and others, and escorted to carriages in waiting, and they were accordingly driven around Atlanta and shown its prominent features.

The party is composed of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Senator O. P. Morton and wife, Senator Zach Chandler, Senator H B. Anthony, Col. Thomas Scott and wife, Hon. Wayne McVeigh and wife, Major Ben Perley Poore and Miss Poore, Paymaster Cunningham, U. S. N., C. P. Mackie, Tom Scott's private secretary.

The sleeping-cars were luxuriously arranged, leaving nothing to be wanted. Cooking is done on board. Coffee is served at 7 a. m., and breakfast equal to Delmonico's best, at 10 a. m. Dinner is said to be magnificent, eclipsing the bill of fare of the best hotels.

The members of the party express themselves delighted with their trip so far.

AN exchange has this to say about the expedition:

"Senator Anthony and others of the party who are going upon the excursion to Mexico, propose to leave here on Monday next. Several senators who had intended to go with the party are unable to leave by reason of their private business, and others find themselves much embarrassed by the statements made in the press to the effect that the object of the trip is to secure the confirmation of certain railroad grants and privileges, or to promote an extensive annexation of the Northern Province of Mexico. The tendency of such publication is regarded by the senators who compose the party as calculated to prejudice and injure the Mexican government in the estimation of their own people, who are generally suspicious of foreigners, and thus any hospitable attentions or civilities paid them by the Mexican government would be viewed as confirming the charge that such annexation intrigues were on the carpet. The whole story of a plot for promoting annexation, to be manipulated by Cameron & Co., is a ridiculous figment of the idle brains, and utterly without foundation. Nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that the expedition has any grave political or business object outside of this country. Some of the company who intended to go are inclined to back out, on account of the climate, of which they have heard a bad account."

The party was augmented here by the addition of Hon. C. A. Nutting, Gov. J. E. Brown and wife, J. M. Brown, Col. J. T. Grant, Col. L. P. Grant, W. C. Morrill and Miss Nellie Peters.

The expedition will be gone some five or six weeks. They left last night for New Orleans via the A. & W. P. R. R.

THE FORSYTH BANKS.

Good Prospects of Resumption.

Our bankers have not resumed business, but express the opinion that they will do so in thirty days. Both firms, Messrs Lampkin & Co. and Messrs. Pye & Son, are negotiating with their creditors with a view to settling their debts, so that they may begin business again with no liabilities except the deposits.

It may be safely asserted that the deposits will reach the sum of $110,000. The assets of both houses are large, consisting of real estate in the town and country, together with large amounts of notes and drafts.

It must be quite a comfort to both Messrs. Pye and Lampkin to know the confidence reposed in them by their depositors. They have the utmost faith in the solvency of both firms, and believe they will get the full amount of their deposits. It will take some months to convert the assets into cash, but fortunately the majority of the depositors can afford to wait, as they have no pressing need for the money. Where large sums of money are deposited in banks to bear interest, it becomes necessary for the bankers to invest the money, in order that they may pay the interest. If at any time confidence should be destroyed and the depositors demand their money, the banks could not respond from the fact that they had made investments and could not control the money. There are very few banks in the country who could stand a run. It would be unwise and unprofitable to keep such large sums locked up in vaults.

The banks of Forsyth were in that condition when the run was made and suspension was forced. Messrs. Pye and Son and Messrs Lampkin & Co. are good financiers, and in time, we doubt not, can realize on their assets and pay their liabilities.

HIBERNIAN BALL.

Successful and Delightful Entertainment.

The annual ball of the Hibernian Benevolent association took place last evening at James' Hall. It was one of the most perfectly enjoyable entertainments of the kind this society has ever given. The ladies were present in force, and with their pretty faces and handsome costumes, made the scene one that will not soon be forgotten. Splendid music was on hand, and the dances succeeded each other rapidly until long after midnight. At twelve o'clock a substantial supper was served up. The ball, owing to its fine management was not marred by a single instance of disorder, but the hours glided happily and pleasantly away.

Real Estate Sales.

Wallace & Fowler yesterday sold three lots fronting on Forsyth street, between Walton and Marietta. Lot No. 1, next to Peter Berron's, 25 feet and a fraction front, and 101 feet deep, was bought by G. Berne for $2,600; lot No. 2 was bought by J. C. McMillan for $2,055; lot No. 3 by Mr. W. A Rawson and F. M. Coker for $2,525.

They also sold four lots on Richardson street, 67 1-2 feet front and 205 feet deep. J. W. Fears bought one lot for $510; J. W. Morris one for $505; J. Logan one for $500; and Mrs. J. W. Fears one for $400.

WHY is it that everybody is using Dr. King's Balm? Because it stops the hair from falling out, cures all scalp diseases; restores the hair and gives it new life and vigor. All who are afflicted in any way regarding the hair, should not fail to call on Dr. Madison, who has rooms at the National hotel Those desiring it, he will call at their residence. Remember the motto, "no cure no pay," mar31—dtf

CALICO PARTY.—The Ladies' Memorial Association give a Calico party at the Kimball House on the 6th of April. Entrance on Wall street. Admission fifty cents.

THE Ladies' Memorial Association will petition Council to put on a day watch in the Cemetery to prevent the destruction of flowers there.

AUCTION OF CROCKERY.—Merchants, come to Ripley's auction to-day at 1 o'clock, and buy crockery at your own price.
mar31—d1t

THE special religious services at Trinity continues this week. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock a. m. Preaching to-night by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Scott.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES

As Spring is approaching, you will find more satisfaction in wearing the Warwick and Elmwood collars than any other.
mar31—d1

BEAUTIFUL Solid Colored Silks at $1 50, worth $2 00.

Splendid Black Silks from $1 00 up to $5 00.

Elegant fine Striped Silks from 75 cents to $1 25.

Try my 40 cents Black Grenadines, worth 75 cents.

All the novelties in Dress Goods just opened.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Collars, Cuffs, of newest style.

House Furnishing Goods of every description.

DRESS GOODS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
DRESS GOODS!
AT POPULAR PRICES!

Colored Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Check Silks, of all the newest and most stylish patterns and colors.

Try my 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves at $1 00 a pair.

R. O. DOUGLASS,
Successor to
mar26-d5t Lowe, Douglas & Dallas.

Cash and Credit.

IT is my purpose to offer the best inducements to those who pay Cash for Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Bacon, Bulk Meats, Hams, Groceries, Molasses, Tobacco, etc., etc. I am also supplying

Farmers on Time,

until 15th October. Satisfactory security required. E. FRANK COE'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE sold on time to 1st November next, with Cotton option.

A. K. SEAGO,
Wholesale Merchant,
mar30-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. MERRIFIELD,
The Great Anatomical and Pedeological
Boot, Shoe and Last Maker,
Will open his Shop at
16 Peachtree street,
Under Phillips & Crew, April 1st, 1875.
mar30—d2t

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 30, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet at 15¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	23
By Air-Line Railroad	3
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	00
By Georgia Railroad	00
By Central Railroad	7
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
Total	36
Receipts previous	60,125
Total	60,161
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	60,263
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	225
Shipments previous	57,300
Total	57,525
Stock on hand	2,738

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Money active at 4a5. Sterling advanced at $4 82. Gold weak at 14⅞a15. Governments dull and lower; new fives 15. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks closed active and feverish; Central 100⅞; Erie 29⅝; Lake Shore 73¼; Illinois Central 102; Pittsburg 92½; Northwestern 44⅜; preferred 57½; Rock Island 105⅛. Sub-treasury balances, gold $53,316,394; currency $43,845,572. The sub-treasury paid out $48,000 on account interest, and $190,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $497,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.

Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 59. Gold 15⅝a16.

LONDON, March 30.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in specie sent to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Cotton receipts at all ports to-day	6,295
Exports to Great Britain to-day	3,568
Exports to continent to-day	1,750
Consolidated receipts	23,607
Consolidated exports	28,000
Stock at all ports	633,136

NEW YORK, March 30.—Gold closed at 15. Cotton—Spots dull and easier; low middlings 16¼; sales to spinners 485; exports 5; speculation 128.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 18,000 bales; March 16 17-32; April 16 9-16a16 19-32; May 16 15-16a16 31 32; June 17 5-16a17 11-32; July 17 19 32a17⅝; August 17⅞ a17 25 32; September 17 9-32a17 11-32; October 16 23-32a16⅞; November 16 9-16a16⅝; December 16 9-16a16⅝.

Associated Press Dispatches.

The following dispatches show the state of the market an hour later than the above special:

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 618 bales at 16⅝a17.

Net receipts 1,051 bales; gross 4,073.

Futures closed quiet and easier; sales 18,100 bales; March 16 17-32; April 16 19-32; May 16 15-16a16 31-32; June 17 5-16a17 11-32; July 17 19-32a17⅝; August 17⅞a17 25-32; September 17 9-32a17 11-32; October 16 23-32 a16⅞; November 16 9-16a16⅝; December 16 9-16a16⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 4 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in February 7 15 16: do. shipped in March or April 8: do. delivered in March 7⅝; do. delivered in May or June, nothing below low middlings 8 1-16.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16; net receipts 514 bales; gross 1,176; exports to continent 1,750; sales 500; stock 29,192.

SAVANNAH, March 30—Cotton middlings 16; low middlings 15½; good ordinary 14⅜; net receipts 794 bales; sales 606; stock 44,836.

MOBILE, March 30—Cotton middlings 15⅞; net receipts 30 bales; exports coastwise 161; sales 1,000; stock 40,428.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16; net receipts 1,150; gross 1,231; sales 2,400; stock 196,877.

GALVESTON, March 30—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15⅞; low middlings 15; good ordinary 14⅞; net receipts 528 bales; gross 772; exports coastwise 1,443; sales 393; stock 55,179.

NORFOLK, March 30.—Cotton middlings 16½; net receipts 1,322 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,368, coastwise 875; sales 350; stock 6,439.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Cotton middlings 16¼a16⅜; gross receipts 119 bales; exports coastwise 315; sales 365; spinners 220; stock 20,805.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—Cotton middlings 16⅞; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1,167.

BOSTON, March 30.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 400 bales; gross 2,219; sales 219; stock 16,216.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Cotton nominally unchanged; middlings 16; net receipts 519; shipments 1,055; sales 40; stock 38,019.

WILMINGTON, March 30—Cotton nominal; net receipts 305 bales; exports coastwise 46; stock 2,280.

AUGUSTA, March 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 217 bales; sales 182.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra southern $4 90a5 60; good to choice extra $5 65a$8. Wheat ½alc easier; moderate demand; closing steadier; winter red western $1 25a$1 28; amber western $1 28a$1 29; do. state $1 28; white western $1 30a$1 40. Corn opened steady and closed heavy and ½alc lower; western mixed 86a87; yellow western 87⅞. Coffee firm; Rio quoted at 15¼a18 gold. Rice and sugar firm. Tallow firm at 8⅝a8⅞. Rosin firm at $2 07½a$2 12½ for strained. Turpentine firm at 36. Pork excited; new mess $21 50. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¼a14⅜. Whisky dull at $1 15. Freights—cotton by steam 7 32a¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68a69. Provisions has an advancing tendency and stronger. Pork $22. Bacon—shoulders 8⅞; clear rib 12¼; clear 12⅞ packed. Lard—steam 14¼; tierce 14¾a15. Whisky $1 12. Bagging firm at 12⅞a13¼.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Flour steady; in good demand for low and medium grades, which are scarce. Corn steady and inactive. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork active and higher at $21. Bacon active higher and firm; demand exceeds the supply: shoulders 8⅞a 9; clear rib 12⅛; clear 12⅞. Lard firm at 14.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed fresh 68⅞a68⅝; rejected 66½. Pork active at $20 75. Lard in fair demand at 14 20. Whisky $1 12.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Flour firm. Corn firm at 69½a71. Pork firm at $21 25. Lard firm; steam 14; kettle 14½. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders 8⅞; clear rib 12; clear 12⅞. Whisky firm at $1 12.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firm and steady; Maryland red $1 20a$1 30. Corn firmer; southern white 83a87; yellow 81a83; western mixed 84½. Oats firmer; southern 68a72. Provisions firm and advancing. Pork $20 50a $21. Bacon shoulders 9¼. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 15. Sugar very strong at 10¼a10⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30—Flour—prices strengthening; choice $5 75a$6 25. Wheat to arrive offered at $1 10. Corn firmer; light supply. Pork in good demand; prices stiffening at $22 25a$22 35. Bacon scarce; shoulders 9½; clear rib 12½; clear 13½. Sugar firm; good demand. Molasses firm. Whisky dull; Louisiana and ordinary western rectified $1 15a$1 16. Coffee unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived—State of Texas, Great Western. Arrived out—Italia, Republic.

SAVANNAH, March 30—Arrived—Wyoming, Maude, Helen Dunn, Charlotte Jameson, Boston (with jib-boom and foretop mast gone), Carrie S. Webb, David, Driver, Huntley. Sailed—Queen, Lotta, Jennie.

CHARLESTON, March 30—Arrived—Manhattan, Sea Gull. W. A. Fish. Henry Means, H. W. McColley. Sailed—bark Ivis Bremer.

OPIUM Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.*

DR. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.
B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.
mar14—dtf

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED—TO BUY 100 BUSHELS small Spanish Sweet Potatoes for Seed. Apply at RICH'S, corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets. mar31—d1t

WANTED—A COLORED BOY FOR an office, Must be well recommended and be neat in his person. Apply, 41 Broad street, up-stairs. mar31—d1t

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H. HUNT.

FOR SALE.—WE ARE RECEIVING frequent orders for our illustrated serial, Minnie Moreland. We have also copies of "Annie Sinclair," by Kingshack, a well known sensation writer. Inclose 25 cents, and a copy of either will be sent post-paid. Address W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga. The "Maniac Lover" will appear soon. mar3—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 00 REWARD.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1875.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, A BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with white saddle marks on each side, has a sign of an old halter burn on one of his hind feet—looks like Scratches, is in fair order, has a short pace, lopes very well, trots under harness.

I will pay the above reward for the same delivered at any point where I can recover him.

W. S. EVERETT,
At M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.'s,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S.—The Horse corkes himself sometimes in front. mar31r—d3t

Assignee's Sale.

REMEMBER that the sale of those Gold Watches, Chains, Rings, and a general line of first-class Jewelry, by Mayson & Norman, will commence to-night at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to call and examine the goods, as they must be sold regardless of price. Every article warranted as represented.
mar31-d1t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

Flowers at Auction.

THE first sale of Flowers of the season will take place at Mayson & Norman's to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock. Every plant is full bloom. Raised by a noted amateur. The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale. The plants will be on exhibition this evening.
mar31-d1t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

Guilford, Wood & Co.

ALL THE OLD FRIENDS AND MANY patrons of the above named firm will please call at

No. 52 Whitehall street,

where you will find the senior member of said firm.

G. P. GUILFORD,

who is selling

PIANOS AND ORGANS

at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!

mar31—d5t

Cows! Cows!! Cows!!!

THE SECOND SALE OF COWS THAT have been in the City Pound forty-eight hours—five in number—will take place to the highest bidder for cash, at the Pound, in rear of the Station House, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1875, between the legal hours of sale, unless sooner redeemed by their owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.
Atlanta, March 30, 1875—d1w

VALUABLE "COTTON MILLS" FOR SALE.

Safe Investment for Capital

BY virtue of a deed of assignment, I will sell at public outcry, at Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia, on the 4th day, being the first Tuesday in May, 1875, all of that valuable property, known as

Empire Mills,

Located in Cobb county, Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, and all the lands belonging to said Mill, being 393 acres, more or less, situated in the counties of Cobb, Milton and Fulton, and such personal property as not disposed of before the day of sale.

The property consists of real estate, operatives' houses, dam, race and

WATER PRIVILEGES

Factory Building, containing 3,644 Spindles, Picker Machines, Warp Mills, and all other necessary machinery for manufacture of

Cotton Warps and Yarns,

all in complete running order.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; one-third in six months, one-third, in twelve months, without interest. Bonds for titles will be given on payment of one-third cash and titles completed on final payment. Approved security will be required on the time payments.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
mar2—d1awtillmay1 Assignee.

A FORTUNE FOR $
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.
Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature
Tickets $1 each. Six for $5. One Chance in every 9
Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of	$100,0
1 Cash Prize of	50,0
1 Cash Prize of	25,0
1 Cash Prize of	20,0
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Patrick, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Gov James. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Hall, Pres't of the Senate. Draws every 30 Days Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars or Circulars. Address the Manager,
J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom
N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Ogden.

The Newnan Herald,

PUBLISHED every Thursday, at Newnan, Georgia, has a circulation as large as that of any country weekly in the State. It circulates throughout a section of country entirely tributary to Atlanta, and offers peculiar advantages to Atlanta advertisers. The Herald is an old and well established newspaper, with a constantly increasing circulation, and makes weekly visitations to thousands of families in Coweta and adjoining counties.

Liberal terms made with advertisers.
Subscription, $2 00 a year.

WOOTTEN & WELCH,
Publishers.
J. M. DENT, Editor.
mar21—dtf

IN the United States District Court—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Jackson Graham, Bankrupt,

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Jackson Graham, of the county of Milton, State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition the District Court of said District. NOAH R. FOWLER, Assignee.
Atlanta, Ga. mar27-d1aw3w

GEORGIA—Fayette county.
Ordinary's Office, February 1, 1875.

WHEREAS, E W Leach, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned will their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in May next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

Witness my hand and official signature
L. B. GRIGGS,
feb2—w1am3m Ordinary.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, Georgia, will be sold at the court house door, in the city of Griffin, Spalding county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: One-third undivided interest in the mill, known as Couch's Mill, in Spalding county, situate on parts of lots No. 13 and 14, in Union district of originally Henry, now Spalding county, containing thirty acres, more or less, with Water Privileges. Sold as the property of Susan A., Martha L., James R. and Jennie D. Couch, minor children of Wm. B. Couch, for the purpose of reinvestment. Terms cash. This March 1, 1875.

W. B. COUCH,
mar5—wtd Guardian, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR STORE.

Spring Dry Goods

CHEAP

—AT—

SPRING 1875. **Furchgott, Benedict & Co.** SPRING, 1875.

NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

A call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

54 Whitehall Street.

The Great Increase in our Business enables us to offer still greater inducements in every Department. As we buy in large quantities from manufacturers and agents only, thus enabling us to sell lower at retail than Jobbers quotations, giving to the consumer an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent.

Dress Goods and Silks.

This Department is always made a Specialty

Domestic Department.

5 cases 3-4 Petersboro' Bleached Shirtings 6 cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 8 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bay State Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Columbia Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Western Product Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Statesville Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Eagle XX Bleached Shirtings at 11 cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Pearless of all Competition Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Crescent AA Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 White Rock Bleached Shirtings at 14 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 28 cents per yard.
5 cases 10-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 35 cents per yard.
4 cases 10-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
A full assortment of Brown Homespuns of all widths from 6 cents per yard up.
5 cases Ginghams from 10 cents per yard up.
20 bales Ticking from 10 cents per yard up.
5 bales Hickory Stripe from 12 cents per yard up.
50 cases Assorted Best Standard Prints of the following brands: Merrimac, Allens, American, Brighton, Dunnels, Hamilton and Union at 9 cents per yard. Purchasers please ask for brands.

Linen Department.

We are making specialties of the following:
50 pieces Turkey Red Table Damasks at 85 cents per yard.
25 pieces Table Damask from 35 cents to $1 yard, 20 cents less than real value.
2 cases 11-4 White Honey-Comb Quilts at 85 cents, worth $1 25. A very large line of Marseilles Quilts from $1 50 up.
100 dozen Towels from $1 20 to $5 per doz.
200 dozen Damask Towels, warranted all Linen, at $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
Full lines of Napkins, Doylies, Linens, Crashes, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Our White Goods Department

Is full and complete, comprising Piques, Marseilles, Swisses, Mulls, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Plain and Checked Cambrics, Tarletanes, &c., &c., at our popular prices.

Cloth Department.

In this Department we offer Broadcloths, Doeskins, Diagonals, Cassimeres, Pants Patterns, Vestings, Colored, White and Fancy Linens for Gents' Wear at the most tempting prices ever offered.

Notion Department.

500 CARTOONS RIBBONS.

Nos. 3 and 4 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 5 cents per yard.
No. 5 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.
No. 12 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Nos. 9 and 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, at 20 cents per yard.
No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors at 25 cents per yard.
1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon from 50 cents per yard up.
1,000 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs from 60 cents to $3 per dozen.
100 dozen New Styles Children's Bordered Handkerchiefs at 80 cts to $1 per dozen
500 dozen Hemstitched and Hemmed Hand kerchiefs from $2 25 to $12 per dozen.
100 dozen Superior Quality Corsets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
200 dozen fine Bone Corsets at 50 cents.
200 dozen Corsets from $1 to $5.
5,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at prices which have never before been equaled.
500 dozen Latest Styles Ladies' Scarfs from 35 cents up.
1,000 dozen Two and Three Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, worth $2.
Our $3 and $4 per dozen Hose are a very superior article.
1,000 dozen Children's White and Fancy Hose, also Gents' and Boys' Half Hose at great bargains.

FULL LINES OF NOTIONS ON HAND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

This Department, superintended by Mr J. J. LOGUE.

FULL LINES OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Shades, Upholstery Goods, &c., &c.

Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

We respectfully call attention to our popular Store. We adhere strictly to ONE PRICE, and our endeavors to give good articles at very low prices must recommend us. All orders sent carefully to all parts of the country at the lowest prices. Your orders solicited.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
54 Whitehall street,
mar20—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

SERENADES.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

I.

Sleep on thine eyes, peace in thy breast!
White limbed lady lie at rest;
Near thy casement, shrill of cry,
Broods the owl with luminous eye.

Midnight comes, all fair things sleep
While all dark things vigils keep;
Round thy sleep thy scented bower
Foldeth like a lily flower.

All so still around thee lies,
Peace on thy breast, sleep on thy eyes!
All without as dark as death,
And thy lo er wakeneth.

Underneath thy bower I pace,
Star-dew sparkling on my face;
All around me, swift of sigh',
Move the creatures of the night.

Hark, the great owl cries again,
With an echo in the brain,
And the dark earth in her sleep
Stirs and trembles, breathing deep.

Sleep on thine eyes, peace in thy breast!
Fold thy hands and take thy rest;
All the night till morning break,
Spirits walk and lovers wake.

II.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Without here the night is growing,
The dead leaf falls, the dark boughs meet,
And a chill wind is blowing.

Strange shapes are stirring in the night
To the deep breezes' wailing,
And slow, with wistful gleams of light,
The storm-tossed moon is sailing.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Fold thy white hands, my blossom!
Thy warm limbs in thy lily sheet,
Thy hands upon thy bosom.

Though evil thoughts may walk the dark,
Not one shall near thy chamber,
But dreams divine shall pause to mark
Singing to lutes of amber.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Though, on thy bosom creeping,
God's hand is laid, to feel the beat
Of thy soft heart in sleeping.

The brother angels, Sleep and Death,
Stoop by thy couch and eye thee,
And Sleep stoops down to drink thy breath,
While Death goes softly by thee!

BREVITIES.

—Bald Mountain is said to be a little "fussy" again.

—Great Britain has but 150,526 acres planted in orchards. Illinois alone has twice as many.

—That's honest. When a Calmuck has a marriageable daughter he flies a flag from the top of his house.

—When a western man gets divorced from a crusading and strong minded wife, the papers say: Mr. So-and-so has resigned the position as husband for Mrs So-and-so.

—It is now time for newspapers to let up on Eli Perkins. The Milwaukee News has used its influence and got him a job of peddling lemonade in a circus.

—The season is at hand when the stray chicken hopelessly loses itself in the aisle of the surburban church, and shatters the Sabbath stillness with its "ke-yoo! ke-yoo!"

—A story of the telegraph will be given in an early number of Scribner's Magazine under the title of "— — — — —." The heroine is a telegraph operator, and her name "Kate," is constantly sounded through the story in the clicks of the instrument and the whistles of the locomotive on which the hero rides.

—As an illustration of the limitless number of combinations which the three primary colors are capable of, it may be interesting to know that in the Gobelin tapestry manufacture 28,000 distinct shadings of yarn are employed, each one distinguishable by the practised eye.

—The immense estate of the late John Hopkins, of Baltimore, amounting to more than seven millions of dollars, has been settled at a cost less than three-quarters of one per centum on the whole value, and this, although the property lay in three states, and its interests are very widely extended.

—Brooklyn Argus: Among the numerous offers of marriage that pour in upon Bessie, she inclines to give the preference to those that come from the far west. She has always longed for a cottage near the setting sun, where she could sit at the vine-embosomed window and watch the blithesome buffaloes as they go skipping gayly by.

—Jute is looking up in Europe. "Brussels carpets" and rugs of great beauty and finish are now largely manufactured almost exclusively of this fibre. It is also used in the warp of cheap broad-cloths, and to some extent for mixing with silks, its peculiar lustre being considered a real advantage.

—Brooklyn Argus: "The intelligent contraband has justified General Butler's fondest anticipations of him. He bravely ran the hen-roost blockade, fought nobly at the Vicksburg, munched his hard took uncomplainingly before Richmond, kept his weather eye peeled in the citadel of Claflins, and manifested on the witness stand a memory of conversations and events not less admirable than his docility.

—On the wall over the bed of a dying woman in Cohoes, New York, a cross appeared. It began with a mere outline, deepened in color until the woman died, and then faded. She saw it, and superstitiously regarded it as a premonition of death. The neighborhood was intensely excited, and hundreds went to see the cross. At length a matter-of-fact newspaper reporter investigated, and learned that a leak in the roof had let water into the plastering, the discoloration taking the significant shape by chance, and that when the rain storm was over the cross faded. It is probable that fright aggravated the woman's disease and killed her.

MARKET REPORTS.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Times' financial article says the cause of the violent fluctuations in stock yesterday are attributable to Daniel Drew's wild operations in "calls," "straddles" and "puts." Drew, it appears, failed to put in an appearance, when a decline in gold made his customers anxious. The legion of enquirers at Drew's usual places of resort were blandly told that Drew was sick. Drew's absence from the street caused a decline in gold and an advance on exchange. The effect on the street, when the fact became known, was to depress prices and generally unsettle values, but as soon as it was understood that any permanent default on his part would place a number of speculators, operating on his "calls" short of stocks, the feeling changed and prices began to advance just as the stock exchange was closed for the day. The effect in the gold room was even more decided than in the stock exchange, and the price declined from 116⅞ to 114⅞, and millions of long gold were sold on this decline.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton dull; sales 510 bales; uplands 16⅝; Orleans 17.

Futures opened easy: April 16 17-32a16 9-16; May 16 15-16a16 31-32; June 17 9-32a17 5-16; July 17 9-16a17⅝.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and slightly in buyers' favor. Corn unchanged. Pork firm at $21a$21 25. Lard heavy; steam 14⅝. Turpentine steady at 36. Rosin firm at $2 07½a$2 12½ for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks active and unsettled. Money 5. Gold 14⅝. Exchange—long $4 83½; short $4 87½. Governments active with a better feeling. State bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, noon—Cotton market steady; middling uplands 7⅞a8; middling Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive easier; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in February 7 15-16; do. shipped in March or April 7 15-16; do. delivered March 7⅞; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in February 7 15-16; do. delivered in March 7⅞; do. delivered in April or May 7⅞; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in February 8⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, 2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings deliverable in May or June 8⅛. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, March 31.—Erie 26.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes 64f 50.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Arrived—F. M. Erwin, M. A. Tyler, R. C. A. Ward, Mary S. Tibbetts, Joseph, Franklin, Champion, San Jacinto.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., March 31, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 12; selling at $1 14. Silver, buying at $1 04; selling at $1 08.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s ... 3a$1 05. Atlanta water bonds ... Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78a83; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a71; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 53a58; Savannah bonds 82.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7½c gross, per car load.

Beef cattle—3a5c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed 5a6; peaches unpealed 6¼a7; peaches pealed 10a14; apples pealed 6½a7c.

Butter—20a30.

Beeswax—27a27½.

Rags—2¼a3c.

Feathers—50a60.

Eggs—13½.

Poultry—grown chickens 25a27½; geese, 50c by the coop.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 03a$1 05.

Meal—$1 05.

Grits—$5 50.

Buckwheat— $10 per bbl.

Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a$1 25.

Oats—75.

Clay Peas—$1 75.

Cow Peas—$1 50.

Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a1 35.

Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50; extra family $6 75a7 00; family $6 25a6 50; extra $6a6 25; super fine $5 50.

Bacon—new s. c. hams 14¼a14½; clear rib sides 13; clear sides 13¾; shoulders 10.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 12a12¼; long clear sides none; clear sides 12¾a12⅞; shoulders 9a9½; hams 12½.

Lard—tierces 16a16½; kegs and cans 17; buckets 17.

Hams—13½a14.

Rope—Aunswakee 25a27.

Ties—6a7½.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 65.

Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 ½ bbls $5 50a$6 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5a$5 50; kits $1 10.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—A 11½; extra C 10, white extra C 11; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 10½a11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8½a10½.

Coffee—Rio 22a23½; Laguira 25; Java 38.

Molasses—Black strap 45.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 75a80.

Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50. English crown $3 75.

Salt—Liverpool $1 75.

Potatoes—pink eye $5 00.

Starch—6½.

Rice—bbls 8½; tierces 8½.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—Csoda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 15a40; hand-made scollope sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a85.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a17 10; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5. Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $1½a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.

Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a$6.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.

Lemons—per box $7 50a$8.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English elb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new fold 17½.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15.

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $1 75; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$3 50a$4.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a20.

Blacking—35a70.

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 80. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload standard sizes $2 90a3 00; by carload sundry sizes $3 15a5 90; plow steel 4½a6.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26½a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 15c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 13 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz. 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; L S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c. high colors 8½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c: Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

Prints—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Ark wright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ½ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills S. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 11c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 18a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a50.

STOMACH BITTERS.



Have become one of the standard Remedial Agents of the country, and the most learned and accomplished physicians prescribe them in all cases where a TONIC, STIMULANT, STOMACHIC or RECUPERANT, is required. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE

For all diseases arising from malarious causes.

Throughout the South and West they have been used with the most BENEFICIAL RESULTS, and there is NOT A SINGLE CASE ON RECORD, where they have been taken judiciously, in which they have not FORTIFIED THE SYSTEM against the attacks of

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

And all the debilitating influences of miasmatic districts.

They are recommended as a safe preventive for

YELLOW FEVER,

And if taken according to directions, would greatly LESSEN THE RAVAGES of that TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

These Bitters are unsurpassed as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system.

The **Home Bitters** are compounded with the greatest care, from roots, barks and herbs, EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST AND MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERIES KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

No tonic stimulant was ever before offered to the public, **so pleasant to the taste,** and at the same time embracing so many of those active principles which tend so much to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM and restore the body to VIGOROUS HEALTH.

☞Send for circular, embracing the unqualified endorsements of hundreds of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS, all over the country.

☞For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

JACKSON, PFOUTS & DOUGLAS, Prop'rs

Laboratory, 105 & 107 N. Second Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

New Spring Millinery.

MRS. McCORMICK has just returned from New York with an immense stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Suits, Hair, and everything pertaining to a first-class Millinery establishment.

Grand Opening Day.

Mrs. McCormick will have a grand opening of her goods on Friday, the 2d day of April, to which she invites all of her old customers and the public generally to inspect her beautiful stock.

mar28—d1w

IN STORE.

BUGGIES,
One-Horse Wagons,
Two-Horse Wagons,
Three-Horse Wagons,
One Horse Spring Wagons,
Two-Horse Spring Wagons,
Weeding Hoes,
Wheelbarrows,
Feed Cutters,
Plows (Cast and Steel)
Large lot Garden Seeds,
Clover, Blue Grass,
Red Top Hungarian Grass.

GUANO! GUANO! GUANO!

For sale (cheap),

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
87 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

mar28—d6t

Stop at the Davis House,

82 FORSYTH STREET, OR 91 BROAD street, where you will find good accommodations at very MODERATE COST.

ISAAC D. UPSHAW, Proprietor.

mar26—d1m-fri-sun&wed

For Sale.

500 GRAPE VINES—eight varieties.

300 Apple Trees—six varieties.

Apples trees, 16 for one dollar. Apply to

JOHN EDGAR WALLACE,
No. 9 Alabama street.

mar25—d5t

Book Binders and Paper Makers TAKE NOTICE!

WE have just received and put in operation a Patent Automic Knife Grinder, and are prepared to grind all kinds of straight knives up to 36 inches long, on the most reasonable terms. Send in your knives and see how perfect it works.

J. C. PECK & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1875—d1m

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Bartow House, in Cartersville, Georgia, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is a three-story brick building, located in the right place to do business. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CLAYTON,

mar14—dtf Cartersville, Ga

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, Thomas county.

AGREEABLE to an order from the Honorable Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court House door in Greensboro, in the county of Green, on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to wit: One-half interest in what is known as the

Oconee Cotton Mills,

in said county of Greene, belonging to the estate of Jacob Kokenbaugh, late of Thomas county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs. The property herein offered for sale consists of about 300 acres of land, more or less, on the Oconee river, embracing a shoal in said river, and constituting one of the

Best Water Power

localities in the State, with a

Factory Brick Building

of five stories, over one hundred feet long, and filled with machinery for manufacturing cotton. There are about thirty buildings on the place for operatives. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered in the State for profitable investment in a large water power manufactory.

Terms on day of sale.

M. C. SMITH,
Administrator.

feb28—deod

Great Inducements to Cash Purchasers

APPLES,
BUTTER,
FLOUR,
CORN,
WHEAT.

WE have in store large amounts of above articles which we are offering to Cash Purchasers at LOW DOWN FIGURES. Special attention invited to our splendid line of Flour of following brands: Eagle, Eclipse, Olive Branch, Delta City and Tullahoma. We will make it to the interest of cash buyers to call on us. Tennessee Produce a specialty.

H. T. COX & CO.,
Forsyth street.

mar28—d1 .

FIRE!

MR. AND MRS. FRANK'S OFFICE will be temporarily at the store of Wm. Rich & Co., 16 Decatur street. All parties having received notice to settle their accounts will please do so at once.

mar27—dtf

ALL DISDEASES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, of children and adults, males and females, prescribed for by Dr. W. T. PARK, at his Medical Institute and Dispensary, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, up-stairs, entrance on south Broad. Purest, best, most concentrated and palatable medicines always on hand, prepared by Dr. Park himself, for his patients only. The indigent poor of the city prescribed for gratuitously, they paying for the medicine only. Medical advice and medicine specially adapted to each case, forwarded to any one who can be reached by express or mail, (express preferred) on reception of full history of case, present state of health, condition of bowels, etc., and five dollars. Address all communications and send all money to Dr. W. T. PARK, P. O., Box No. 158, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan26—d1awsun&wed&wfm

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
REGULATOR.

The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symtoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most invoved.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS,

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unequalified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDIC, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Governor of Alabama.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—GOV. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. J. THIGPEN.

President of City Bank.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. NUTTING.

Druggist.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with chills and fever."—R. F. ANDERSON.

The Clergy.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."

REV. J. C. HOLMES.

Ladies Indorsement.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction." ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Sheriff Bibb County.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Billous Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. MASTERSON, Bibb county, Ga.

My Wife.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testifies to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife, and many others, have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. SPARKS, Albany, Ga.

M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—B. F. GRIGGS, M. D., Macon, Ga.

SOUTHERN BRASS WORKS.

JNO. A. MIDDLETON. W. H. HACKETT. W. G. MIDDLETON

Southern Brass Works.

MIDDLETON BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 50 Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Manufacturers of Car Brasses, Brass

Valves, Car Trimmings, Oil Cups, Globe Angle and Check Valves, Locomotive and Stationary Engine Trimmings, and Brass Castings of every description, to order. Also, Copper Stills, Copper Pipe, Copper Kettles, Rabbit Mental, Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder. WE ARE BETTER PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE BRASS GOODS THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH, AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. Agents for the Tanite Co.'s Emory Wheels and Machinery. Also, Blake Steam Pump, Studervant Blowers, Judson's Governors, &c.

mar14—d2taw&wtf

PREMIUM FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR!

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN again calling attention to our popular grades of flours, we will attempt no further elaboration of their merits, except to say, that no flour in the wide world can surpass our **FFF** in purity of stock and richness of sample; and that the world can't produce a more substantial or nutritive flour than our **FF.**

The Family is good for the price, but, necessarily limited in quantity; being made only when we make the **FFF.**

We can readily fill orders for **FFF** and **FF;** but in selling Family, we are compelled to limit the orders to the supply on hand.

Orders for the three grades in equal quantity can be filled at short notice. or for **FFF** and Family in nearly equal quantities. Orders can generally be supplied promptly.

STEWART AUSTIN & CO.,

Corner Marietta and Simpson Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

PLANING MILLS.

COOK, GUNBY & CO.,

(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)

CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,

And Proprietors

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills,

PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ☜

WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c.

No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

☞BOXES of all kinds made to order ON SHORT NOTICE. [mar25-2tiljan1875

LIFE INSURANCE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$2,000,000
GUARANTEED CAPITAL	500,000
ACCUMULATED ASSETS	600,000
DEPOSITED with STATE COMPTROLLER for SECURITY of Policy-holders,	150,000

Cotton States Life Ins. Co.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, MACON, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON	President
J. W. BURKE	Vice-President
GEO. L. OBEAR	Secretary
J. MERCER GREEN, M. D.	Medical Examiner
W. J. MAGILL	Superitendent Agencies
C. F. McCAY	Actuary

Office Supt. Agencies, Atlanta, No. 5 Kimball House.

☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

W. J. MAGILL,
Superintendent Agencies.

mar27—d2tawtf

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c.

GREAT Southern Music House.

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,

NO. 4 MARIETTA STREET.

(OLD STAND OF GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.)

ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KNABE PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
GORHAM PIANOS,

AND OTHER PIANOS AT

$250! $300! $350!

☞Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.☜ Pianos sold for monthly payments. Old Pianos and Organs taken in part pay for new. We have a few second-hand Pianos for sale low for cash

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN.
CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN.

Organs celebrated—unequaled in tone and durability, world renowned.

Prices, $50, $65, $85, $110, $125, $150. $200 to $500.

We are also Agents for the renowned Syracuse Pipe and Reed Organ combined.

— DEALERS IN —

SHEET MUSIC, GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BANJOS, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS,

And all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Send for Catalogue of Pianos and Organs. Correspondence solicited. Address

mar6—deodtf PHILLIPS & CREW, Atlanta, Ga.

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S "Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 2.31 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6 75
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin. Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Qual.ty & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, *no* complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Graffling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it hast given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.

D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES. Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully, DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me; this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1869, to March, 1874, I hav had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing, four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.86 pet cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., availab first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 8 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order. Another cargo for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertilizer.

A. MEANS, Inspector,
Savannah, Chatham county, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Agents. Atlanta, Georgia,

GENTLEMEN—The car load (8 tons) of Patapsco Guano that I purchased from you last season, gave entire satisfaction. I used it upon cotton, and am satisfied that the investment paid me handsomely. I can safely say that it is a fertilizer of high grade.

Yours, respectfully, A. J. ORME.

The above is of same lot shipped in September or October, that Professor White's sample came out of, that is, the lot of which the sample was drawn from by Secretary Johnston and analyzed by Prof. White and published to the great injury of the Company Atlanta, January 20, 1875. ADAIR & BROS.

ROME, GA., Januar

Geo. W. Grafflin, Treasurer, at Atlanta:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in giving results of my application of "Patapsco" aside of "Merryman's" on 14 acres of river bottom on my farm near Rome, same shown you 18th October last. Boy, Wash McGruder, used 200 pounds "Patapsco" per acre. Boy, Randall Baker, used same quantity of "Merryman's" Results—Randall Baker made 6 bales, 550 pounds each, say 3,500 pounds on 7 acres. Wash McGruder, on land somewhat higher, came out better than Baker. I think there was some differen ced caused by land being higher. All things equal, results would have been about same.

Yours truly, THOMAS BERRY, of Berry & Co.

jan30—d3m

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL

HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail.

McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,

AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE

HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DuPONT'S CELEBRATED

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.

oct18-dtf

PACIFIC GUANO.

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY!

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000!

Soluble Pacific Guano,

— AND —

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO is now so well known for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor as not to require especial commendation from us. Its use, for Ten Years past, has established its character for Reliable Excellence. The large, Fixed Capital invested by the Company in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of Guano.

CASH PRICES;

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 38 00

TIME PRICES;

Without Interest, and option of paying in Liverpool Middling Cotton, delivered at nearest Railroad Depot, at Fifteen Cents per pound:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $60 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 45 00

☞Orders received and information furnished on application to us or our agents at various Local Markets.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
PACIFIC GUANO, Atlanta, Ga.

jan3—d3m

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for composting will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

JOHN S. REESE & CO.; General Agents. ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

dec10—d3mo

CHESAPEAKE GUANO.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO

The general testimony of our patrons who have bought and used the Chesapeake Guano the past season is

VERY FAVORABLE,

and its reputation as a first-class Fertilizer has been fully sustained. We will be able, in a few days to supply the demand, with a fresh article, in fine condition, and will guarantee the composition and quality the same as heretofore sold by us.

The Best Evidence

we have to offer of its merits is the test in the soil made by the long list of customers we have for distribution of those who have used it the past season, as well as of several years past. Please send in your orders to us or our various Local Agents in Middle and North Georgia.

For terms, circulars, &c., please apply to us, or our agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
Atlanta, Georgia.

jan14—d3m

ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Zell's Ammoniated Bone SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We again offer to the Planters of Georgia the above celebrated Fertilizer, which come into the market this season fresh and in good order, and guaranteed to be the same in composition and quality as heretofore sold. As an evidence of the

Superior Merit and Intrinsic Value

of this Super-Phosphate, we would refer to those who have used it in this section for the past five or six years, as well as the increased demand it has attained from year to year. The general report fully sustains its reputation. Terms same as last year, with the option to the planter to pay first November next, in middling cotton at 15 cents per pound. Please apply to our various local agents for circulars of testimonials, or to us.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
Atlanta, Ga.

jan14—d3m

WESTERN PRODUCE.

In addition to the above Standard well-known Fertilizers, we offer to the trade

WESTERN PRODUCE!

(BY WHOLESALE ONLY,)

Corn, Seed Oats, Hay, Flour,

MEAL, BULK MEATS, LARD, AND

PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

Dealers will consult their own interest by calling on us, or sending their orders.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS.